The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Mrs. C. W. Daniels
McCullagh
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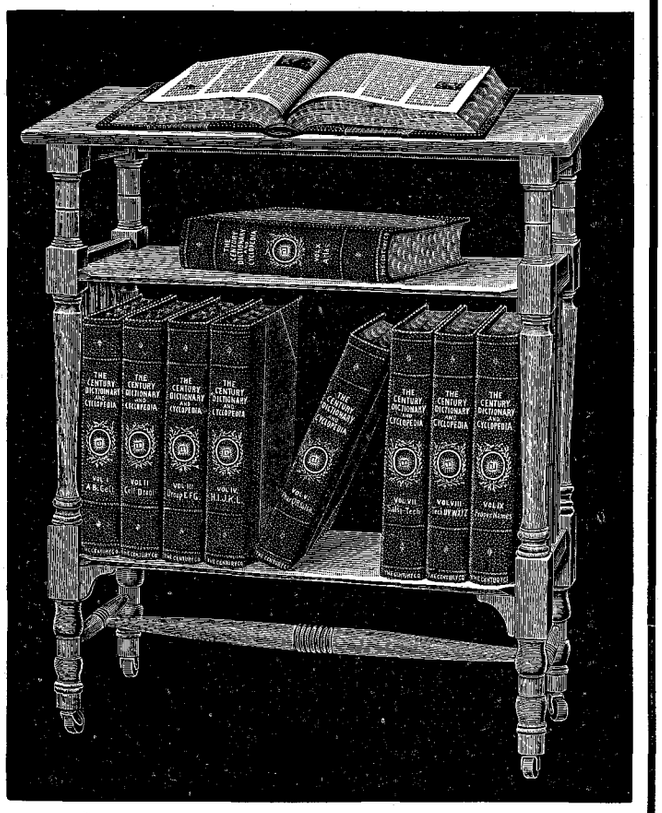

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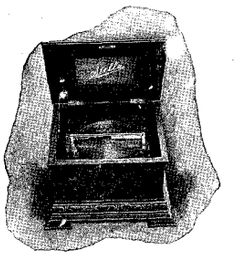

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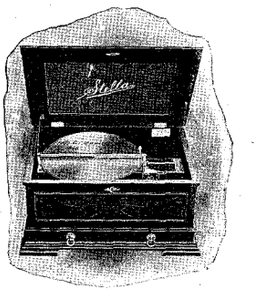

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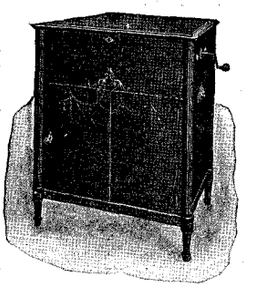

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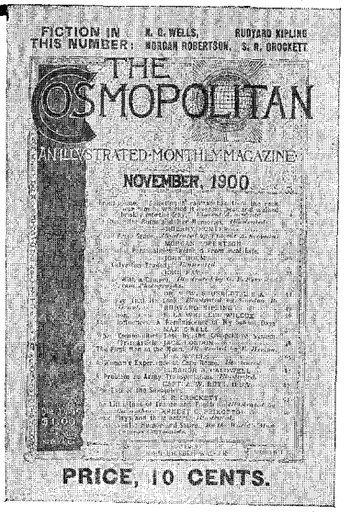
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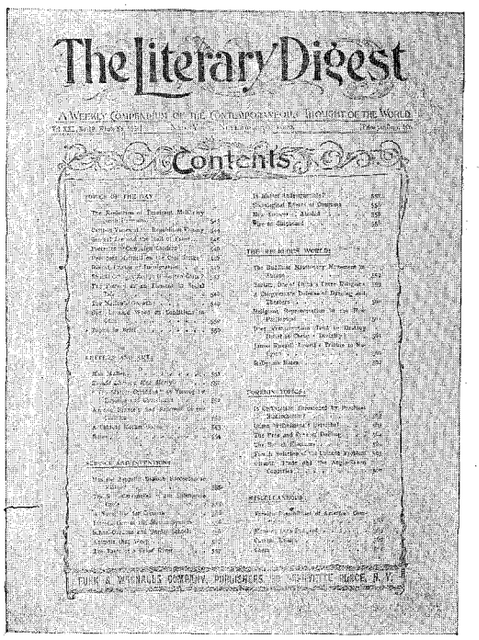

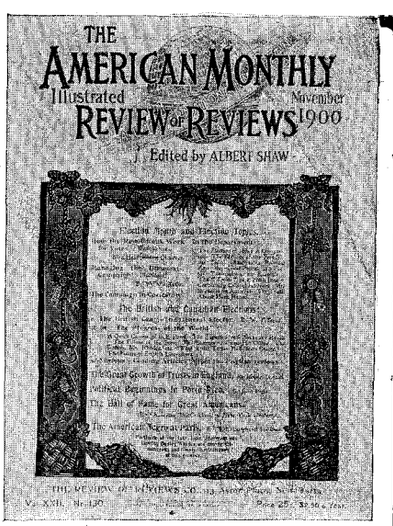

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXI., No. 20 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 17, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 552

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

HARDLY was the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Bryan known before the press and leaders of the Democratic Party began a hot discussion as to whether the party ought not to drop the issues most closely associated with his name and return to the position occupied when the party achieved political success in 1884 and 1892. Many advocate a complete abandonment of the "Chicago platform" list of reforms, especially free silver, and the deposition of Mr. Bryan from the leadership. This is especially urged by the "Gold Democrats," or "Cleveland Democrats," most of whom have refused to act with the party in the last two campaigns. As at present constituted, however, the Democratic Party contains a large radical element of those who look upon the doctrines of the "Cleveland Democrats" with bitter dislike, and rather than surrender to them would probably prefer continued defeat. This radical element came into the Democratic Party largely as a result of the Populist movement that became formidable and captured several Southern and Western States during Mr. Cleveland's second term. Having once formed an independent movement of some strength, it would not be surprising to see the same element cut loose for another similar attempt were the Democratic Party now to abandon the more radical features of its program. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says: "One thing seems fairly sure. An effort to make the party conform to the imperialism, militarism, and unrestrained monopolistic spirit of some of its former leaders and adherents would rend it again, and probably increase amazingly the political power of socialism in the United States."

Many Democratic papers declare that Bryan and "Bryanism" have had a fair trial, and should now make way for other leaders and another program. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), for example, says:

"It is in the nature of a disaster for a man to be twice beaten for the Presidency of the United States. But in the case of Mr. Bryan, the twice defeated candidate has to endure the double hardship of having no one to blame except himself, for he was the architect and builder of the campaign from first to last."

The Richmond *Times* (Dem.) says, in a similar strain:

"The first defeat might have been attributed to any one of a number of causes, but the second defeat leaves no room for doubt. It is demonstrated beyond all peradventure that the moving cause of the overwhelming defeat of 1900 is to be found, not in the platform of the Democratic Party, not in its record or its promises, but simply and solely in the personality of William J. Bryan. What there is of Populism and Republicanism in the Democratic Party to-day comes from his alliance with those of alien faith. What the people feared was not the platform and principles of Democracy, but the personality and leadership of William J. Bryan.

"But in spite of this blunder Democracy lives and will live, for it is established in the hearts of the people. The party has lived through defeat many a time. It has never been cast down. The party will now reorganize and purge itself of Populism and make ready for the next contest."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) asks: "Can there be question of the duty of the national Democracy? Can there be doubt of the necessity to turn resolutely from vain wanderings into the field of Populism?" And the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "We hope and believe that this chapter of political folly is closed, and that with the second defeat of William J. Bryan an era of dismal error has come to an end and that sanity and love of the old ideals will again resume sway in the Democratic Party." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) remarks: "That a cheap money element will linger in the country and assume some new form of organization upon the disappearance of the Populists in the West and South is quite probable; but it may be confidently assumed that the Democrats have done forever with the currency heresies which have wrought so much harm to their party." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), in an editorial that has attracted considerable notice, says:

"It is plain that any one of a hundred sound-money Democrats standing upon a gold-standard platform and advocating other unmistakably Democratic ideas would have received more votes than Mr. Bryan received. . . . . .

"It is plain that nothing is to be gained, nothing is to be hoped for from a continuation of the immoral and degrading alliance now and for four years past subsisting between the Democratic organization and that of the Populists.

"It is certain that the people of the United States will not take their politics from a mongrel combination whose first purpose appears to be the driving away in alarm of men of business, men of affairs, men of substance, and men of intelligence.

"It is certain also that no alliance of free-silver Republicans, Populists, and Democrats can, in the face of innumerable Democratic precedents in favor of expansion and free trade, set metes and bounds to the development of American power and prestige in the politics and commerce of the world. . . . . .

"The wreck, such as it is, is total, but it is a Populistic wreck and not a Democratic wreck."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* (Dem.) declares that the party "must separate itself from all connection with advocacy of any course which will lower our standard of currency before it can again have any hope of triumph. A crusade against imaginary imperialism will not attract the majority of voters when they believe the very foundation of business stability and enterprise is to be undermined. One half of Mr. Bryan's supporters bitterly resented many of the declarations of the Chicago platform. An equally large number are opposed to them to-day. They are condemned by an overwhelming majority of the American people,

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and the party should hasten to get back upon the safe ground it abandoned, and on which it won victory after victory, and

—*The Washington Post.*

brought glory and renown and prosperity to the country." The New York *Journal* (Dem.), as noticed in these columns last week, advises the party to drop the silver and anti-expansion issues. It proposes, as a positive program, the advocacy of a graduated income tax, the construction and fortification of the Nicaragua canal, election of Senators by the people, "the destruction of criminal trusts," and "no protection for oppressive trusts," public ownership of public franchises, including postal telegraphs, government railroads, and postal savings-banks. "In short," it says, "the Democratic policy will be constructive, not destructive. The Democracy will always be urging the country forward, but there will never be a chance to say that the reforms it favors would endanger any man's job or any man's savings-bank deposit."

The opinions of some of the past and present leaders of the party are important as well as interesting. They are given in Associated Press despatches, and in special despatches and interviews in various Democratic papers. Samuel E. Morss, editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.), believes that "the Democratic Party can not win unless it has a different management from what it has had for several years, and it must nominate some man as patriotic and incorruptible as Mr. Bryan, but of a wholly different temperament." Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith favors "more conservative councils" and a leader "against whom no factional fight can be made." "Neither Colonel Bryan nor any other leader, however gifted in oratory and sophistry he may be," remarks ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton, "can lead the American people down to the level of the silver-standard republics of South America," and ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney says: "It is my opinion that the Democratic Party has had an old man of the sea on its hands. . . . When the Democracy of the nation surrenders to a man who twice loses New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, our old battle-grounds, by majorities unprecedented in the history of our country, it is evident that rigorous measures in the way of repudiating false gods and false principles are required." "The Democratic Party," declares J. J. Willett, a prominent Alabama Democrat, "can not exist half Democrat and half Populist"; and, adds Benjamin Ide Wheeler, "Tilden and Cleveland are its true type of leaders." Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle believes that if the party will immediately return "to the conservative and patriotic position occupied by the party before it was demoralized by Populists and Free-Silver Republicans in 1896," it will "prepare the way for a great national victory in 1904." Ex-Controller Eckels declares that the party must "reestablish a reputation for conservatism, and not be known as a house of refuge for all radicals." "Within two weeks," said ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson the day after election, "a call will be spread broadcast through the land appealing to all Democrats, Silver and Gold, to unite upon a declaration of principles on which the party can be assured of victory four years hence."

John Gilbert Shanklin, a Democratic leader in Indiana, however, would go to the other extreme. He says:

"My feeling is that the party should at once invade the field of

"THREE CHEERS FOR THE TRUSTS, IMPERIALISM, AND MILITARISM! HIP, HIP, HOORAY!"

—*The New York Journal.*

Socialism. It should declare for the initiative and referendum, for government ownership of all public utilities, for bimetalism, for an income tax, and for the election of United States Senators and other officers of the Government by direct vote of the people. This would be to sacrifice a certain element of the Democratic Party, but it would gain largely in all parts of the country.

"Socialism seems to be the coming policy of government. If the Democratic Party does not take it up, I believe there will be a new party."

So much for those who would reform the party. Other Democratic newspapers and leaders believe that Mr. Bryan and his policies should continue to lead. Mr. Bryan himself said, in a statement given out two days after the election, that "the fight must go on," and, he added, "I shall continue to take an active interest in politics as long as I live." The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) says:

"No man in our time has done so much to reawaken a faith in American ideals, a devotion to the true doctrine of liberty. He had to battle against all the forces of materialism, the sordid influence of wealth, the timidity of ignorance, and the strength of organized power. The odds were all against the man of pure convictions and high ideals. But he never faltered. And the standard of freedom and manhood that he bore so bravely will never be pulled down. . . . Long before the boasted four years more of McKinley have passed, with its triumphant partnership

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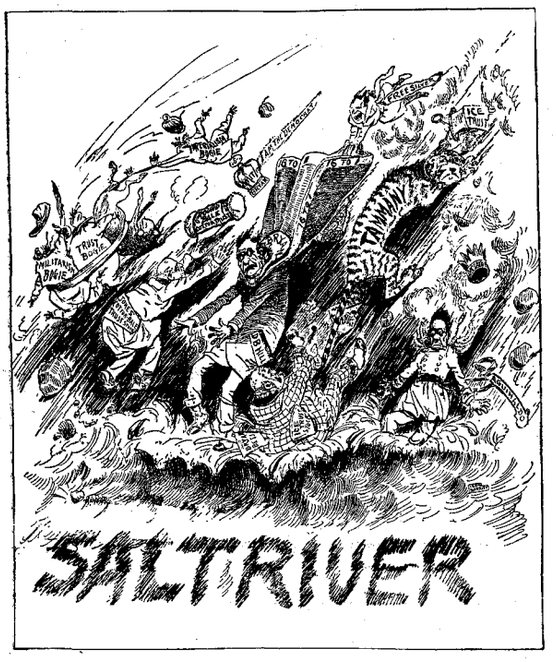
of imperial ambition and corporate greed, the American people will rise against it for their own defense. Then they will remember and recognize the work of William J. Bryan in the great campaign of 1900 and will accord him the honor that he has nobly earned."

The Washington *Times* (Dem.) says:

"A grand candidate—defeated but undismayed—stands at the head of a solid phalanx of seven million American freemen. They voted for him the other day, as they are quite likely to vote for him again four years hence. They believe in him and in the principles and governmental policies he stands for, and advocates, as much to-day as they did a week ago. It is with painful difficulty that we can keep a straight face while announcing the fact that less than a baker's dozen of political fossils whose petrifactions have been used as missiles to destroy Democracy in two successive campaigns, should now foregather on the back stairs of the Hanna headquarters, and resolve that, 'We, the tailors of Tooley Street, will now resume control of a cause and plant from which we were ejected on the toe of a popular boot four years ago.'"

James D. Richardson, the Democratic leader in the House, says, too, that "undoubtedly the men who call themselves Democrats, but who have been Republicans during two campaigns, will not be permitted to define the issues and shape policies for the Democratic Party," and Clark Howell, of the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), says that "if reorganization takes place, it will be by those who have fought with the party and stood in its ranks during its battles." Ex-Governor Stone, vice-chairman of



A LANDSLIDE.

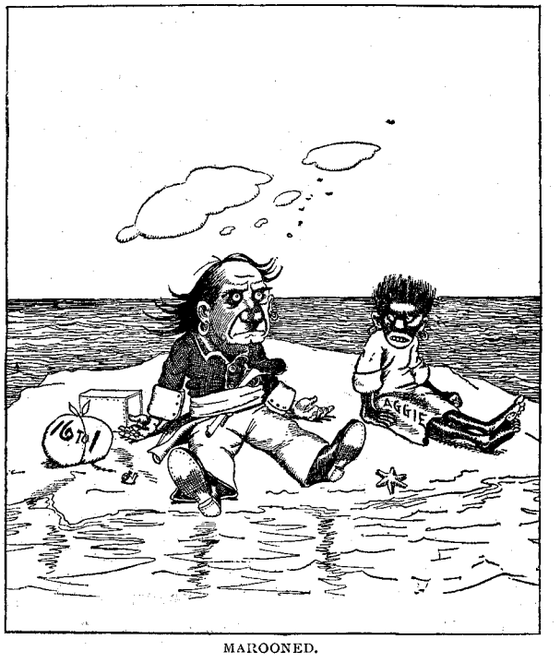
—*The New York Tribune.*

the Democratic national committee, says that "this talk about a reorganization is absurd," and ex-Governor John P. Altgeld says: "As for Mr. Bryan, he has made the greatest fight for humanity ever made on this continent, and is still the idol of the people. He is two million votes stronger than any man in our party. As a rule a man who talks about reorganizing the Democratic Party must be one of those corporation creatures, who supported McKinley because they were not permitted to dominate and prostitute the Democratic Party. . . . If we can not elect Bryan, we can not elect anybody." "Democratic victory will be possible four years hence with Bryan to lead us," declares Governor Thomas, of Colorado, and, he adds: "No reorganization of the party is possible that ignores him or his principles."

COMMENTS ON THE ELECTION.

THE feature of the election that calls out the most comment from the press is the sweeping and decisive character of the Republican victory. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) reckons President McKinley's plurality at 814,000, or 212,000 more than his plurality in 1896; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.), counting Nebraska in the Republican column, notes that Mr. Bryan carried only Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada, with a total of 13 electoral votes, outside the "solid South"; and, it says, "with any candidate whatsoever, the Democrats would have had 142 votes from Southern States," so that "it does not appear from the election returns that Mr. Bryan brought any personal support of consequence to the Democratic Party." The Republicans, it is believed, will have about 43 majority in the House of Representatives, and a majority of about 22 in the Senate—the largest for many years.

The feeling of many Republican papers is similar to that of the Hartford *Post* (Rep.), which says: "The upshot of the voting is a triumph for political sanity, a victory for a dollar that's worth 100 cents in every land, a vindication of the honor of the flag, and a rebuke to the attempt to stir up prejudice and class hatred"; and many Democratic papers agree with the Washington *Times* (Dem.) in declaring that "the issue of the people against suppression of the Constitution, against carpet-bag imperialism, against the overlordship of the trusts and economic slavery, has been decided by the people, and in favor of their oppressors. Hereafter neither the farmer nor the workingman can complain if he does not like the consequences." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), the Columbia *State* (Dem.), and a number of other Democratic papers more than hint at a direct connection between a large Republican campaign fund and the large Republican vote. The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.) sees in the Republican victory an indication that "the enormous concentration of capital under corporate control has become the dominant power in this country," and adds: "Disguise it under whatever name, it is the achievement of the money power alone that has tyrannized over the popular judgment and, whether by fair means or by foul, has prevented the free expression of the popular will." The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), however, believes that the vote for President McKinley was so big that the Democratic organization was plainly powerless to prevent the result,



MAROONED.

—*The Chicago Tribune.*

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and the Republican "agencies of campaign activity" were equally "superfluous aids in bringing it about." No one can claim the credit for the victory, therefore, except the President himself, and *The Journal of Commerce* hopes that he will recognize this fact, and be more independent during his second term than during his first. The Augusta *Chronicle* (Dem.) says: "Having been elected the President of the whole country, we trust that President McKinley will prove himself as considerate of the best interests of Georgia as of Ohio, and rise above sectional prejudice and discrimination. In so far as he proves himself the President of the whole people he will have our support, and no narrow partizancy shall cause us to withhold the meed of praise when it is due." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says:

"Politics aside, Mr. McKinley is a representative American, who wants to do his duty to all sections of the country. The mistakes he has made are those into which he was led by evil advisers. The hope is sincerely expressed that in his second term he will throw off the influences which have sought to discredit him, and, taking the whole American people into his confidence, give them the benefit of his personal wishes, which, in the main, are better than those he has too frequently laid aside to accept the judgment of others."

The bisection of the Republican majorities of 1896 in New York, New Jersey, and New England, some of the papers think, was due to a disapproval of the President's policy in the Philippines. The Pittsburg *Volksblatt* (Ind. Rep.) says: "This is a 'handwriting on the wall,' warning the party that a great part of the people dissents from the policy of territorial expansion and condemns any digression from the traditions of our republic, all of which should be strictly taken into account by the dominant party in the final settlement of the Philippine question"; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) believes that the vote indicates "rather a disposition to accept results already accomplished than to authorize the Administration to proceed to enter upon another chapter of expansion." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) hopes that the Republicans may take up the Philippine question "and settle it in accordance with the principles which lie at the foundation of our Government," and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says, in commenting on the result of the election:

"The drift throughout the civilized world at present is away from popular to centralized forms of government on the basis of an aggressive, militant commercialism. Into this drift the United States has fallen. Two years and a half ago the nation went to war in resistance of this tendency, on behalf of its own traditional ideas of liberty and self-government. If anybody had then predicted that the outcome, in the face of a victory at arms, would be a victory of the colonial or European idea over the American principle, he would have been deemed a madman; and if anybody had then predicted that the executive power of the United States could force the colonial principle upon the republic against its own pledges and against its own declared code of morality, and later gain for itself an indorsement of the people, he would have been deemed equally irresponsible in mind. But we have traveled fast and far in these two and a half years. What was then wholly out of the country's reckoning of possibilities has come to pass."

The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.), which, like the last two papers quoted, took a rather neutral position during the campaign, says:

"The Republican Party . . . must not imagine that a majority of the voters have set the seal of their approval upon the un-American colonial policy of the Administration; or that they have indorsed the dangerous doctrine that in the government of territory Congress has plenary power. It need not congratulate itself that its mysterious alliances with the great corporate interests have been ratified, or that the election of William McKinley means the substitution of the cash-register form of government for government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

"Aside from the question of maintaining the gold standard, no Republican policies or practises have been indorsed. The campaign was fought on the financial issue, and won on the financial issue, and the rejection of Bryanism does not carry with it an unqualified indorsement of McKinleyism."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, quoted above, says that "with the power bestowed, the obligation is imposed upon the Republican Party to complete the reformation of the currency, which has only been commenced." The gold-standard law of last March should be satisfactorily amended so as to "complete the recognition and establishment of the single gold standard in law," and, it adds:

"In regard to the paper currency there is no doubt about the steps which should be taken immediately. There is no reason for government paper, and there is every reason of financial theory and experience against it. It can not be retired at once, but the beginning of its retirement ought not to be delayed. The national bank currency must be emancipated from the fetters of the public debt. There is no reason why the capital of the banks should be loaned to the Government; it ought to be loaned to their customers. The security of the noteholder demands no such diversion of funds from commercial channels. The bank currency can never expand as required by the business of the country, and it can never possess the quality of elasticity until this bond-security is abolished. The Administration leaders in the Senate and House must be perfectly aware now that the most expedient thing the party can do is the reformation of the currency."

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MUCH interest is shown in the proceedings of the convention which met at Havana on November 5 for the purpose of framing and adopting a constitution for the people of Cuba. Thirty-one delegates, elected by the qualified voters of the island, are taking part in the deliberations. One of their first acts was to pass resolutions of congratulation and thanks to General Leonard Wood, and of confidence in President McKinley's good faith. At the same time, the desire for complete independence was manifested in the oath to which all subscribed, and which expressly renounced "allegiance to or compact with any state or nation." General Wood, in opening the convention, said in part:

"It will be your duty, first, to frame and adopt a constitution of Cuba, and when that has been done to formulate what in your opinion ought to be the relations between Cuba and the United States. The constitution must be adequate to secure a stable, orderly, and free government. When you have formulated the relations which in your opinion ought to exist between Cuba and the United States, the Government of the United States will doubtless take such action on its part as shall lead to a final and authoritative agreement between the people of the two countries to the promotion of their common interests.

"All friends of Cuba will follow your deliberations with the deepest interest, earnestly desiring that you will reach just conclusions, and that by the dignity, individual self-restraint, and wise conservatism which shall characterize your proceedings, the capacity of the Cuban people for representative government may be signally illustrated."

The comments of the American press on the deliberations of the convention are for the most part decidedly sympathetic, and many good wishes for Cuba's future are expressed. In the opinion of the New York *Times* (Ind.), "the address of the governor-general was wholly admirable," as was the cheerful zeal of the delegates in setting about their work. "We have the best of assurances, that of General Wood himself," it says, "that the disaffected element in the island is small, and even less important from quality than from size." "Some time ago," adds the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "there was talk about the unrepresentative character of the convention and the unwillingness of the

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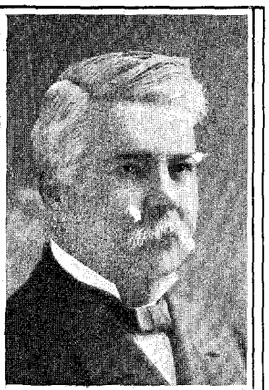
NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS

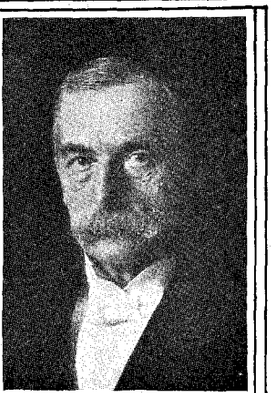
*—Reelected

ALEX. M. DOCKERY (Dem.)
Missouri

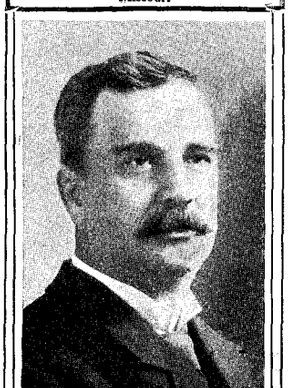


JOSEPH D. SAYERS *(Dem.)
Texas

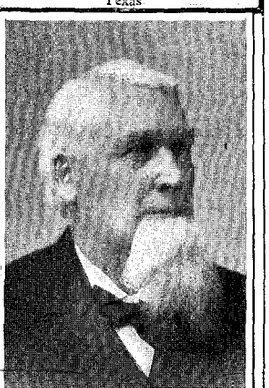
BENTON McMILLIN *(Dem.)
Tennessee



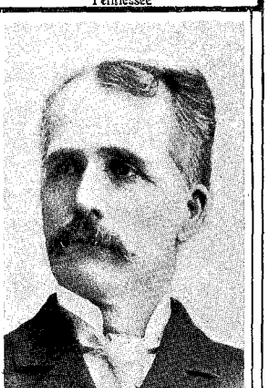
JOHN R. ROGERS *(Dem.)
Washington



B. B. ODELL, Jr. (Rep.)
New York

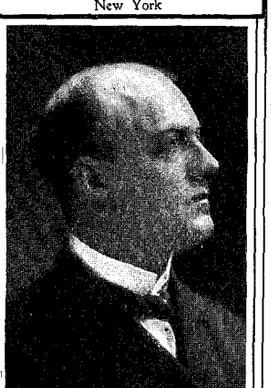


CHESTER B. JORDAN (Rep.)
New Hampshire



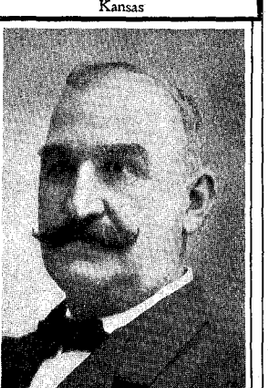
W. E. STANLEY *(Rep.)
Kansas

ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE (Rep.)
Wisconsin



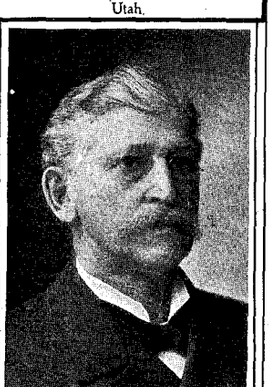
HEBER M. WELLS *(Rep.)
Utah.

GEORGE P. McLEAN (Rep.)
Connecticut.

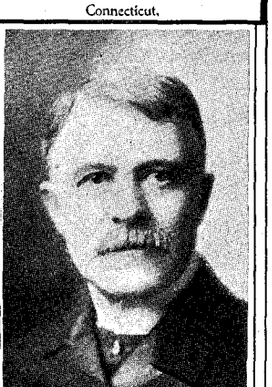


JOHN HUNN (Rep.)
Delaware

WINTHROP M. CRANE *(Rep.)
Massachusetts

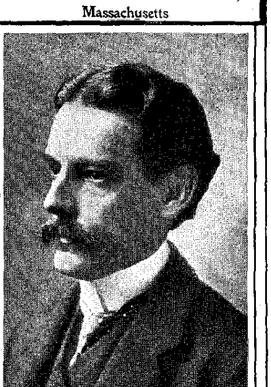


AARON T. BLISS (Rep.)
Michigan



WINFIELD T. DURBIN (Rep.)
Indiana

A. B. WHITE (Rep.)
West Virginia



RICHARD YATES (Rep.)
Illinois

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people to accept its findings. This is no longer heard. On the contrary, there is every indication that the satisfaction of the people is complete." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), on the other hand, sees a tendency on the part of the American Government to break faith with the Cubans, and condemns in particular what it describes as the conspicuous lack of diplomacy on the part of General Wood. It says:

"Twice in a speech of only four hundred words he told the delegates who represented the Cuban people that they would not be permitted to have a free hand in defining the final relations between Cuba and the United States. If his reiteration of his offensive utterances does not stir up hostility to this country, we misjudge the character of the liberty-loving nationalists. And the more their suspicion of the United States is aroused and their antagonism excited, the more doubtful will be the success of our mission in Cuba."

In some quarters sentiments favoring annexation rather than independence are still expressed. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) thinks that a "difficult situation" has been created by the "ill-advised Teller resolution" of two years ago. "Those who voted for that resolution," it says, "did so for the most part without thought, yielding for the moment to the impulse of the sentimental, the almost hysterical, emotion which the situation had engendered." *The Inquirer* believes that "the Cubans will have to accept something less than an absolute and unqualified independence," and that "one of the powers appertaining to sovereignty which the Cubans may be fairly asked and should be more than willing to renounce is the power of entering into diplomatic relations with foreign governments." A similar view is taken by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), which advocates the exercise of a "mild protectorate" in the island for some time to come. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), on the other hand enters vigorous protest against the Administration policy in Cuba. It says:

"Patriots who fought for free Cuba doubtless will soon be satisfied that, if realized at all, independence will be the heritage of their children's children's children. Those who have bled and lost their treasure will reap their entire reward in anticipation. Meanwhile the constitutional convention is dragging slowly along, adjourning from time to time and promising to drop into oblivion before anything is accomplished. It is said in Washington that if any action looking to the independence of the island is taken it will not come up until the fifty-seventh Congress is pretty well advanced. Then there will be more dallying with a maze of red tape in the State Department and Executive Mansion. After a while it may be found that some sort of plan of government has been evolved, but just about that time it may also be discovered that a syndicate composed of Englishmen and Americans, which was formed nearly a year ago, has acquired possession of almost everything of value. It is true this syndicate promises railroad and other improvements, but it is very probable the Cuban will find he must pay heavily for them.

"With Cuba 'syndicated' the native will find little difference between the condition against which he fought and the state into which the money power dragged him. The independence which Cuba seeks is best expressed in the injunction 'Hands Off.'"

WHERE THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS COME FROM.

IN view of the ever-increasing expenses of our Presidential campaigns, which, as the accompanying diagram shows, have risen from $200,000 in 1864 to $5,000,000 in 1900, it is interesting to know the sources from which are levied these vast sums of money. Some light is thrown on the subject in *The World's Work* (November), from which the following is condensed:

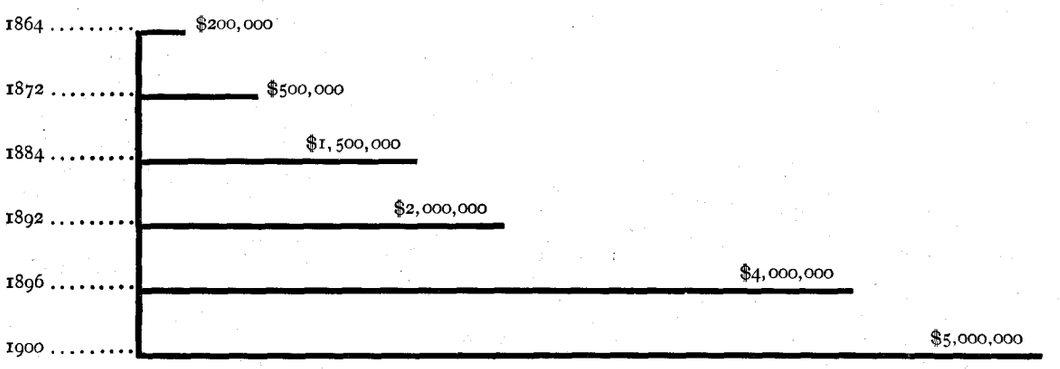
The fund used to elect Mr. Cleveland in 1884 came, in the main, from a dozen men. Mr. William L. Scott, Mr. William C. Whitney, and Mr. Oliver H. Payne each gave, it is believed, quite $100,000. It is thought that Mr. Edward Cooper and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt each contributed an equal amount. Senator Benjamin F. Jones was chairman of the Republican national committee in that year, and he paid a deficiency at the end of the campaign of $115,000 out of his own pocket. Nor was he the only heavy loser. Mr. Blaine at the outset of the campaign drew his check for $25,000, and later he advanced $100,000, which was never repaid. It is thought that it was mainly to retrieve this loss that he wrote his "Twenty Years in Congress."

Mr. William L. Scott's contribution to the Democratic campaign fund in 1888 was $250,000. Other generous contributors were Messrs. Christopher C. Baldwin, E. C. Benedict, and William C. Whitney, who added perhaps another quarter million to the fund; but the liberality of Mr. Cleveland's friends did not prevent a deficiency at the close of the campaign of $200,000, which Senator Calvin S. Brice, then chairman of the Democratic national committee, is said to have paid out of his own pocket. A large sum, it has been said $400,000, of the Republican campaign fund of 1888 was collected by Mr. John Wanamaker. An equal amount was raised in New York City through the efforts of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss and Governor Levi P. Morton. Four days before the election, Senator Quay, who managed the Republican campaign, felt the urgent need of an additional $200,000 and appealed to Senator T. C. Platt. Senator Platt at first protested that, in the brief time, the task was an impossible one; but he finally accomplished it by discounting a note which, according to common belief, bore the indorsement of Mr. Collis P. Huntington. The largest contributions to the Democratic campaign funds four years ago were made by the "silver interests"—the owners of silver-mines.

It is an open secret that the largest subscriber to the Republican campaign fund in 1896 was Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who voluntarily sent his check for $150,000. The largest subscription from a corporation came from a purely savings and benevolent association, whose directors voted $25,000, "to protect their depositors from loss of their savings."

Office-holders are another certain source of revenue to the National committee of the party in power, and a third source is a considerable class of men who, anxious to secure political prominence or to occupy high positions, give lavishly as a means of advancing their personal interests. Finally comes the aggregate of small popular subscriptions, which, especially in contests of unusual enthusiasm, is a large sum.

DIAGRAM OF THE COST OF PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS SINCE 1864.



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WAGES OF WOMEN.

IT is an unquestioned fact that in the majority of cases where men and women are engaged in doing the same sort of work the men receive the higher wages; and at first blush it might seem that this is a heinous injustice. The only adequate explanation for this would be that woman's work is inferior either in quality or quantity; and upon investigation one finds that Prof. William Smart, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Sidney Webb, M. B. Hammond, of the University of Illinois, and the English economist John A. Hobson all agree that this inferiority is an established fact. In the current number of *The Political Science Quarterly* Mr. Hammond considers this conclusion in the light of the eleventh annual report of the Commission of Labor (1897), which is filled with statistical tables showing the work and wages of men, women, and children.

In a large number of industries where both sexes are employed, the men do one sort of work and the women another, so that direct comparisons are impossible; but in the textile industries, in the manufacture of tobacco, of boots and shoes, and in the dry-goods trade, men and women are often found performing the same work, yet receiving different wages. Sometimes the women earn the higher wage, but more often the men. Three points that stand out prominently in the midst of all the statistics lead Mr. Hammond to agree with the other economists mentioned above that woman's work is "below par." They may be stated briefly as follows:

1. In nearly all the cases where men and women perform the same work, "the competition takes place in the lower grades of efficiency, while in the upper grades men alone are employed."

2. In most of the cases where time wages are paid, the disparity "can be explained by a difference in the number of hours worked—the women putting in from one and a half to twelve hours less time per week than the men. It is highly probable, if not certain, that this means lower productivity on the part of the women."

3. The strongest point is the fact that the men earn more than the women when working at piece wages. In weaving, for example, he says, "in an occupation in which the women employed outnumber the men, and one which is universally regarded as suited to the employment of women, in those cases where the same rates per piece are paid to women as to men, the superiority of men's work is shown by the fact that in nearly three fourths of the instances cited their wages are higher than those paid to their female competitors."

The following table shows at a glance the relative standing of the men and women in the 781 instances included in the report where they were employed at the same work:

WAGES AND MODE OF PAYMENT—ALL INDUSTRIES.

Relative Wages Paid to Men and Women.	Total Number of Instances of equal Efficiency.	Time Wages.	Piece Wages.	Time and (or) Piece Wages.	Mode of Payment Not Given.
Men earn more than women	595	279	147	133	36
Women earn more than men	129	35	52	31	11
Men and women receive equal wages.	57	30	18	3	6
Total	781	344	217	167	53

After all these reflections on woman's capability as a worker, some of their number may be led to inquire, sarcastically perhaps, why women are employed at all. The commissioner of labor did not omit to ask the manufacturers this question. Thirteen tobacco manufacturers answered it.

"Seven of the thirteen establishments say, as a reason for employing women in preference to men, that the women are more easily controlled; three say that they are less liable to strike; two, that they are more reliable; two, that they are neater; three, that they are better adapted; two, that they are cheaper; two, that they are more rapid; and single instances are given where the women are more industrious, more easily procured, more careful or learn more rapidly than do the male operatives."

"Of the eighty-six industries engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, included in the investigation," says Mr. Hammond, "all but eight report the employment of women in the mills to be increasing." He goes on:

"The reasons given by superintendents and managers for employing women are, in sixty-six instances, that they are more easily controlled; in seventeen, that they are more reliable; in thirteen, that they are cheaper; in eleven, that they are more industrious; in nine, that they are more rapid; in five, that they are neater; in two, that they are more careful; and in one each, that they are less liable to strike and are cleaner."

Mr. Hammond has no doubt that in many cases "the wages of women are lower, when compared with those of men, than is their productivity. Women's lower standard of living, their partial dependence on other means of support, and their lack of combination prevent them from obtaining their true economic wages."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THUS endeth the second lesson.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. ADLAI STEVENSON'S return to publicity was strictly in the nature of a flying visit.—*The Washington Star.*

COLLECTORS of political curios should secure their Populists now. The kind will soon be extinct.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WHILE the Administration may take it as an expression of confidence, it does not mean too much trust.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

IN the case of Webster Davis it was a double finish. Web finished the campaign, and the campaign finished Web.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

ALVORD, the bank embezzler, says it has eased his mind to be arrested. Many people will regret that he did not seek relief years ago.—*The Washington Star.*

THE installation of a telephone system in the Philippines ought to be a good thing. It certainly will teach the natives to be patient.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

NO wonder the Chinese did not want any foreign devils; it turns out that they had more domestic devils than the demand really called for.—*The Chicago Record.*

THERE is always a more or less faint suggestion of the now-you-guess-which-shell-your-sphere-of-influence-is-under about the diplomacy of Li Hung Chang.—*The Detroit Journal.*

THE best pun that has appeared recently ascribes the suicide of the diabolical governor of Shan-Si, by swallowing gold leaf, to "a consciousness of inward gilt."—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

A MAN that'd expict to thrain lobsters to fly in a year is called a loonytic; but a man that thinks men can be tur-rned into angels be an ilictionis called a rayformer an' remains at large.—*Mr. Dooley.*

"I HAVE heard some doubts expressed as to whether you really loved your country." "I don't see how anybody could express such a doubt," answered Senator Sorghum; "not after all the money I have spent on my country in elections at one time or another."—*The Washington Star.*

AVOIDING JEALOUSIES.—"I'd fix that Hall of Fame all right." "What would be your basis of choice?" "Why, I think no man's name ought to go in there until everybody is dead that knew him."—*The Indianapolis Journal.*

A CHOICE OF TERMS.—"Here's another man who got away with some money that didn't belong to him," said the young woman who was reading the paper. "How much?" inquired Miss Cayenne. "It doesn't state." "That's too bad! I wanted to determine whether he is a plain thief, a misguided embezzler, or a bold financier."—*The Washington Star.*

WE think we see the gleam of satisfaction in Debs's eye as the bulletin announces that another vote for Debs has been counted in the Twenty-fifth ward, and the smile of pleasure as he hums up the symbolic ditty beginning "Little drops of water," etc. But the ditty is not for Debs, for the little drops of water belong by right to Woolley, while Bryan needs the little grains of sand.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

A SAD PROSPECT.—"Let's see, Bryan is now about forty years old, isn't he?" "Yes, I believe he's somewhere along there." "Ah, too bad! Too bad!" "Why? Forty isn't a bad age. A man is supposed to have just reached his prime at forty." "I know. But there will be seven more campaigns before he passes the three-score-and-ten mark, which is supposed to be the age limit for presidential candidates."—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

COLORS FLYING.—"I suppose you expect to come out of this campaign with colors flying," said the friend. "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "the only color I have seen flying in my vicinity to any great extent was in the nature of what the populace call 'the long green.'"—*The Washington Star.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

AN ANARCHIST VIEW OF TOLSTOY.

PILGRIMS of all shades of belief and from almost all the nations of the earth are constantly going to Yasnéia Polia-nia to see the great Russian prophet and to give us, later, their impressions of him. But since Tolstoy is himself a disbeliever in all legal compulsion and to be classed as a philosophical Anarchist, it is interesting to know the opinion which cultivated Anarchists hold of him. In *Free Society* (San Francisco, October 21), a leading organ of Anarchist-communism in this country, Martha E. Elkins gives an interesting analysis of Tolstoy's character and beliefs from this standpoint. She writes:

"To me Count Tolstoy is a prophet, and shows it by his life and words.

"He is unique: born in a despotic government, he has become the most democratic man who ever lived; born where law is considered divine, he has renounced all governmental authority. Bred in the midst of luxury, and living with the nobility, he has disclaimed all titles and denied himself everything but the simplest food and clothing; born to be waited upon by servants at every turn, and to tyrannize at will, he has become the brother and fellow laborer with the peasant; born with a great genius for literary labors, and able to win the applause of those in high places, he devotes much of his time to manual labor, and writes simply that 'the people' may be helped; born with an eye for beauty, he abandons all ostentation, and shares his wealth—with his peasants.

"To-day we are living in a new epoch. This is a time when the great social questions are becoming a living power in the thoughtful world; when man's relation to his fellow man is of paramount importance; when the struggle between capital and labor, exploiter and exploited, is becoming better understood; when earnest thinkers on economics have written their message, and have thrown light upon the causes of the evils and abuses of society. In this age appear Tolstoy, Kropotkin, Marx, Whitman, Morris, Henry George, Edward Bellamy, and many others of less fame. They all saw the existing evils and inconsistencies of civilized life. No one man can detect all causes or give an infallible remedy; but as all work together, the question is becoming simplified and plain."

The writer gives the following very interesting summary of the Anarchist creed as applied to ethics and religious ideals, showing in what points Tolstoy differs from this Western and more virile form of the doctrine, and in what he agrees with it:

"The complex and inconsistent political economy of the conservative past, with its falsehoods and elaborate system, trying to prove black white and selfishness the first law of society, is fast breaking away among those who investigate. Our theory of economics teaches that man is inherently a spiritual being, with noble impulses and unselfish propensities; that equity of opportunity is essential, in the name of justice, and private ownership of land or other property fatal to such equity; that men and women are brothers and sisters, and not ravening wolves threatening to devour one another; that man can be saved by the hidden light of his God-given nature, if opportunities are such as to give him a chance to grow naturally; that freedom from restraint, other than the restraints of conscience and labor, is necessary to perfect our individuality: that to have freedom, law becomes a hindrance to our highest expression of life: that education furnishes the means much more effectively, when not forced upon the individual, but when made an example and stimulus through right living and an appeal to the ideals and aspirations: that education is not to leave man or woman in ignorance concerning their natures, by keeping secret the uses and complexity of the sexual life—that education, freedom, and right ideals of love can best remedy the awful sexual evils of society; and that cooperation, being the most economical way of regulating the material interests of society, does not necessarily mean a giving up our individuality, or trying to make of man a mere machine, forgetting that men are infinite in variety, and must not be molded to suit the system of economics.

"Tolstoy touches upon nearly all of these topics, and treats them in a thoroughly original way. He becomes an ascetic on the sex question; fails to see the train of events toward perfection, when he belittles art; and refuses to see the *good coming out* of some of our stumbling-stones, such as machinery, monopoly, and trusts, divorces, etc. Nevertheless, he sees farther than any other man, and is the grandest and most unique character of modern times. He is living an upright and unselfish life, and working out the worst possible tangle of thought, brought about by the abuses of our so-called Christian civilization. He is using all of his mighty power to do away with selfishness, and legal tyranny and murder; and he is doing it by his life, and not alone by fine-spun theories. Every day, by every act, and by every word, he is making a protest against selfishness and injustice, such as will affect the world in a way we can little dream of. The seen forces alone are powerful; what of the vast mass of unseen power that no man can weigh or measure?

"Let us learn of him, even tho he is not correct in all of his theories. Surely in the essential things he is right; for he teaches that the golden rule is necessary between man and man, nation and nation. Evil begets evil: love begets love: example begets example. This is a law in the spiritual realm."

CORRECT MUSICAL EDUCATION.

AN interesting and somewhat revolutionary article on the subject of musical training in general, and of children in particular, is published in a Vienna weekly (*Die Wage*). The writer, H. Geisler, is apparently a practical teacher, but he is dissatisfied with the methods that prevail, which he considers based upon a misconception of musical development as prescribed by nature. Musical activity, he says, is divided into the three categories, manual, sensual, and intellectual. Instead, now, of proceeding on the presumption that manual practise increases and develops sensual and intellectual perception, we should realize that such perception must already exist before it can be expressed by means of an instrument. Hence the ability to perform is the outcome of musical perception, not its developer. The writer says:

"Musical impressions, perceptions, and conceptions must already be present before one can call them into tone-existence on an instrument. They are not acquired by means of an instrument, but simply expressed through it. Our own musical production of a composition has this value: it renders the musical phenomena clearer to us from several points of view. Undoubtedly a piece is more deeply impressed on the mind, is better understood and held by the memory, if the learner not only hears it, but also reproduces it. But the conception must exist in the mind before it can be reproduced on an instrument, and the primitive educational instrument remains the human voice, which leaves the production of the tones to the taste of the singer. But even singing is not the real beginning; the natural order should be: hearing, singing, performing. The most thankless instrument for musical education is the piano, or, rather, all keyed instruments in general. And yet we see a foolish, one is tempted to say, 'panpianoism,' sapping our entire musical life. The piano is for the 'musical' man an indispensable, priceless aid; but for primary education it is worthless and harmful; it not only does not make one musical, but, on the contrary, it gives the beginner a false view of music and depresses him. To be sure, thoughtful teachers do not fail to make occasional remarks, theoretical suggestions, in the endeavor to awaken the sense of hearing. But they refuse both to perceive the supremacy of this sense and to allow it its just rights, and they are, moreover, handicapped by the method of teaching which rests on the presumption that the tone-sense will develop of itself in following the mechanical-technical course of study.

"To be sure, the better class of pupils in the end reach *real* music, for talent conquers all obstacles; but in the correct way they would have made more rapid progress. Does any one still believe that blind persons are blest by nature with greater musical gifts? Their ear is simply developed owing to the fact that it is not distracted from music through the sense of sight. And yet methods of teaching, as demonstrated on the technical side,

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have developed to remarkable perfection, and there are now no end of good teachers. They feel the neglect of the sensual and intellectual, and strive to mend matters to the best of their ability. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CRY OF LITERARY GERMANY.

THE exploitation of the makers of books by publishers intent on commercializing literature is a subject discussed in all countries. Sir Walter Besant has been the leader of the authors' revolt in England and the persistent advocate of organization among the literary and journalistic elements. According to the Berlin correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, in no country is the writing fraternity so impoverished, so oppressed and dependent, as in Germany, despite the industrial development of that empire and high state of culture justly attributed to the Germans, and despite the still more important fact that in several branches of literary activity Germany is enjoying a veritable renascence.

There is, this correspondent says, absolutely no cooperation in German literary circles—no mutualism, no organization or collective action. The wretched economic condition of the "literary proletariat" is ascribed to the following causes:

"The primary cause is in the exploitation to which German writers are subjected by the publishing houses. Besides this, the works of even the famous German authors have a limited market, owing to the fact that the language is not used outside Germany, certain parts of Austria, and one part of Switzerland. There is no demand for German books in foreign countries. At home, an untoward factor is the unintellectual life of the wealthy classes of Germany. While in other countries the rich are book buyers, if not book readers, the German rich take no interest in books. The middle classes like to read, but not to spend any money on books. The circulating libraries being very numerous, one copy of a book is read by thousands of persons, the author getting popularity, but no income. Finally, the newspaper press has become more and more the substitute for books."

With regard to the earnings of literary people the following interesting facts are given:

"The best pay, naturally, is commanded by those who write for the stage and whose plays succeed. The mere publication of a play yields next to nothing. A notable exception is Hauptmann's 'The Sunken Bell,' which has had forty editions. The most popular plays do not bring the writers more than about 30,000 marks ($7,500). The average price yields very little. Extreme poverty, even starvation, is not rare among the playwrights. The author of one of the finest modern German dramas, Schlaf, became insane as a result of privation and hunger.

"Even worse is the position of novelists. The greatest can not live on the income from their books and must find other means of support. Some novels are sold for less than could be earned by copying or typewriting an equal quantity of matter. The cheap, sensational story-tellers, who write to order and very fast, fare better than the artistic, conscientious novelists. Schpielhagen is one of the few exceptions. He makes from 10,000 to 20,000 marks on each of his novels, including the pay for prior publication in a magazine.

"The Social-Democratic writers, who turn out pamphlets for the masses of wage-workers on political and economic themes, are well compensated, for their works are sold in tens of thousands of copies. Bebel made a fortune by his little book on the woman question. . . . Poetry is consigned to the garret. The German poet gets nothing for his verses; indeed, he is expected to pay the publisher for printing them in his magazine or book form. Last year it was necessary to raise a public subscription for one of the most gifted and popular poets.

"Newspaper writers are wretchedly paid. A leading dramatic critic, whose judgments controlled the direction of Berlin theaters and made or marred plays, received but 50 marks [$12.50] a month for his regular theatrical work. Editorial writers are no better off. The chief editor of a well-known paper gets only 100 marks a week. There are, however, exceptions. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* paid one political leader writer 30,000 marks a year, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* pays its political editor 20,000 marks a year."

No wonder, says the correspondent, that loud protests and complaints are heard among the writing folk, and that there is talk about organization for the purpose of compelling better treatment of the author by the publisher.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GREAT LIBRARIAN'S ADVICE ON HOW AND WHEN TO READ.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL named five books which in his view contained everything essential to literary culture—Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Cervantes, and Goethe's "Faust"—while Prof. Charles Eliot Norton remarked that this list might even be abridged so as to comprise only the first three writers. Mr. A. R. Spofford, late librarian of the Congressional Library in Washington, is not inclined to agree with these views. In his recently published "Book for All Readers," he calls such literary exclusiveness misleading, and gives some extended advice as to the selection and purchase of books for private and public libraries, together with much other matter of a bookish nature. On the important subject of *how* to read, Mr. Spofford says:

"The art of reading to the best advantage implies the command of adequate time to read. The art of having time to read depends upon knowing how to make the best use of our days. Days are short, and time is fleeting, but no one's day ever holds less than twenty-four hours. Engrossing as one's occupation may be, it need never consume all the time remaining from sleep, refreshment, and social intercourse. The half-hour before breakfast, the fifteen minutes waiting for dinner, given to the book you wish to read, will soon finish it and make room for another. The busiest men I have known have often been the most intelligent and the widest readers. The idle person never knows how to make use of odd moments; the busy one always knows how. Yet the vast majority of people go through life without ever learning the great lesson of the supreme value of moments. Let us suppose that you determine to devote two hours every day to reading. That is equivalent to more than seven hundred hours a year, or to three months of working time, of eight hours a day. What could you not do in three months, if you had all the time to yourself? You could almost learn a new language, or master a new science; yet this two hours a day, which would give you three months of free time every year, is frittered away, you scarcely know how, in aimless matters that lead to nothing. A famous writer of our century, some of whose books you have read—Edward Bulwer-Lytton—devoted only four hours a day to writing; yet he produced more than sixty volumes of fiction, poetry, drama, and criticism, of singular literary merit. The great naturalist, Darwin, a chronic sufferer from a depressing malady, counted two hours a fortunate day's work for him; yet he accomplished results in the world of science which render his name immortal.

"Be not particular as to hours, or the time of day, and you will soon find that all hours are good for the muse. Have a purpose, and adhere to it with good-humored pertinacity. Be independent of the advice and opinions of others; the world of books, like the world of nature, was made for you; possess it in your own way. If you find no good in ancient history or in metaphysics, let them alone and read books of art, or poetry, or biography, or voyages and travels. The wide domain of knowledge and the world of books are so related that all roads cross and converge, like the paths that carry us over the surface of the globe on which we live. Many a reader has learned more of past times from good biographies than from any formal history; and it is a fact that many owe to the plays of Shakespeare and the novels of Walter Scott nearly all the knowledge they possess of the history of England and Scotland."

Apart from works of pure literature, which should be read lovingly and slowly, and inwardly digested, in accord with Bacon's counsel, Mr. Spofford strongly advises the early formation of a "shorthand method" of reading. He says:

"Most writers envelop the thought or the fact in so much ver-

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biage, complicate it with so many episodes, beat it out thin by so much iteration and reiteration, that the student must needs learn the art of skipping in self-defense. To one in zealous pursuit of knowledge, to read most books through is paying them too extravagant a compliment. He has to read between the lines, as it were, to note down a fact here or a thought there, or an illustration elsewhere, and leaves alone all that contributes nothing to his special purpose. As the quick, practised eye glances over the visible signs of thought, page after page is rapidly absorbed, and a book which would occupy an ordinary reader many days in reading is mastered in a few hours.

"The habit of reading I have outlined, and which may be called the intuitive method, or, if you prefer it, the shorthand method, will more than double the working power of the reader. It is not difficult to practise, especially to a busy man, who does with all his might what he has got to do; but it should be learned early in life, when the faculties are fresh, the mind full of zeal for knowledge, and the mental habits are ductile, not fixed. With it, one's capacity for acquiring knowledge, and consequently his accomplishment, whether as writer, teacher, librarian, or private student, will be immeasurably increased."

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN AND HIS CRITICS.

WE have upon more than one occasion commented upon the scant courtesy with which Mr. Austin's poems have been received by a large section of the press—a scorn which often approaches personal vituperation, and which to many appears unseemly. A recent number of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* contained a communication headed "Painting the Devil Too Black," in reply to a recent bitter attack on the poet laureate by Mr. William Archer, of the London *Chronicle*. The writer pleaded for at least a small amount of fair play, as due alike to a poet and gentleman of high mind and noble impulses. It was unjust, he contended, to denounce Mr. Austin for minor blemishes such as can be found in the works of every poet from the time of Shakespeare to that of Browning. He also refreshed American memory by referring to Mr. Austin's ode, of conceded power and grace, in which he pealed a trumpet note for Anglo-American sympathy at the time of the Spanish-American war. Mr. Austin has hitherto maintained complete silence under the numerous attacks of his enemies, but this defense by an unknown friend evidently touched him; for he wrote as follows to the writer in *The Pioneer Press*:

"SWINFORD OLD MANOR, ASHFORD, KENT., SEPTEMBER 16, 1900. DEAR SIR: I have not seen, nor am I likely to see, the criticism by an English writer of whom I knew nothing but the name, your protest against which you tell me has been published in several American papers. I read as little as possible of what is written, either depreciatory or the reverse, concerning myself; wishing to be preserved from that irritation under censure and that craving for flattering recognition which you probably have observed are the most conspicuous foibles of the artistic temperament, as they are the besetting dangers of a literary career.

"To have the esteem of the estimable, without cultivating an uneasy desire for the praise of those who are perhaps scarcely qualified to confer it, ought to content every sensible writer; and one has had, and is daily accorded, quite enough admiration from those who are themselves admired to satiate the self-love which must be more or less the portion of all frail mortals, and to satisfy the more worthy, the more dignified, and the more discriminating ambition of which no man need be ashamed.

"Nevertheless, I thank you and am touched by your wish to discourage what you call 'unjust criticism,' and by your generous protest, by no means the first that has reached me from your country; and you may rest quite confident that nothing any one could say or do will deter me from continuing to express, whenever the occasion arises and spontaneous impulse accompanies it, my deep-seated desire for the establishment of a manly and inseparable friendship between my own countrymen and the people of the United States of America.

"For the rest, and not to be discourteously silent respecting a point on which you insist, a very slight acquaintance with human nature will account, as it accounted then, for much that was written (probably little of it sincere in those who wrote and still less of it believed by those who read it) concerning a certain appointment that was made some four or five years ago by the sovereign of these realms on the recommendation of her chief minister, who doubtless acted in conformity with what he believed to be the preponderant genuine literary opinion of his fellow countrymen. Could Apollo himself have been appointed, Marsyas and his friends—and in saying this I have no individuals in my mind, but only a type and a class—would hardly have been satisfied. But their expressions of chagrin have, I am told, perished of inanition and their own violence on this side of the Atlantic; and I suppose they will, in due course, subside on yours, if they have not done so already."

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT CNOSSUS.

THE great finds made this spring by Prof. Arthur J. Evans at Cnossus, in Crete (THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 25) divide with Professor Hilprecht's excavations at Nippur the honor of being the most important archeological discoveries made in many years. The excavations at Cnossus have now been brought to a close for the present season, but will be resumed in the spring if sufficient funds are forthcoming. It now appears likely that explorations in Crete will occupy the scholars of all nations for some time to come. New light will be thrown on the prehistoric and classical periods, and to some extent upon early Christianity, by these labors.

In the London *Athenæum* (quoted in *Biblia*, September), Dr. Evans gives the following account of his latest discoveries at Cnossus:

"The last week of excavation in the Palace of Cnossus has produced a discovery equal to that of the Mycenæan archives described in my previous letter. The inscriptions above referred to, of which more than a thousand have now come to light, are written in a linear and highly developed script with only occasional resort to more pictorial forms. But as a previous study of the seal stones of Eastern Crete had already made clear to me, there existed in the island from a very remote period another form of writing, of a pictographic kind, and in its general aspects recalling Egyptian hieroglyphics. . . . But if any doubt still exists on the subject, it must be set at rest forever by the evidence now supplied from 'the Palace of Minos.'

"At the northern end of a long corridor of the building giving access to a succession of magazines, themselves of extraordinary interest, was opened a narrow oblong chamber, which contained a deposit of clay tablets of altogether different forms from those exhibiting the linear script, and inscribed with a hieroglyphic type of writing identical with that of the prism seals. . . . . .

"The last part of my this season's work in the Palace of Cnossus has also been signalized by the discovery of the largest deposit of tablets of the ordinary linear type yet brought to light. They appear to have been contained in a gypsum chest, and near to the fragments of this were found the remains of a life-size figure of a bull of painted *aesso duro*. The head is perfect and is unquestionably the finest plastic work of Mycenæan age that has come down to our times. The clay seals found with this deposit of tablets also point to the best period of art. One represents a ship, another two walking oxen on an intaglio larger than any known example, which may well have been a royal signet."

Professor Evans was particularly struck with the elegance of the letter forms on these tablets, which, he says, has hardly been excelled by any form of later writing.

In a letter to the London *Times* (September 15), Dr. Evans expresses his conviction that the correspondence between the newly discovered Cretan hieroglyphic writing and the Phœnician alphabet show an intimate connection between these two systems, altho it does not prove as yet the preexistence of the Cretan form. What he says, however, has no reference to the interesting Cretan *linear* writing of which we gave a reproduction in our issue of August 25, which apparently is an indigenous Cretan form antedating the Phœnician alphabet six hun-

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dred years, and perhaps the prototype of the Grecian and later European alphabets.

THE WRITER IN BRITISH POLITICS.

THE literary man in politics is a much commoner sight among our British cousins than it is here. Not only do the great universities of the three kingdoms have their special representatives in Parliament, but eminent writers, artists, and scientists—such as the two Lord Lyttons, Tennyson, the Earl of Derby, Lord Kelvin, Lord Leighton, Sir John Lubbock, and John Morley—have of recent years sat in either house. Not all of these men have been very valuable accessions to the national legislature, but their occasional presence there has doubtless added something to the breadth and dignity of the assembly. Morley and Lord Derby and some other literary men have been of course practical politicians as well. The purely intellectual member of Parliament, however, is regarded as something of a failure. Of this the London *Spectator* (September 29) says:

"The failure of the intellectual candidate is best accounted for by the phrase applied by one of the most distinguished literary politicians of the day to the case of Robespierre—'the unhappy doctrinaire immersed in the intricacy of practise.' A man who has led the *vita umbratilis*, the cloistered life of the student, is ill at ease when he exchanges his seclusion for the cockpit of contending factions. He is like the bookish boy plunged into the rough-and-tumble of the school playground. Confidence in his own ability does not mend matters, for while constituencies are tolerant of many things, they seldom endure consciousness of mental ability unless it is reinforced by achievement in the world of action. Even in an academic constituency the academic candidate is at a disadvantage. But while the purely literary man seldom shines on the political platform, it by no means follows that those who live by their pen make bad candidates. On the contrary, we are inclined to think that the successful modern novelist enters on a political campaign with many positive advantages. He is almost of necessity a traveled personage, and his conscientious quest of local color from China to Peru has probably implanted in him a sense of our imperial responsibilities. He is pretty certain to have explored the slums, and to have made himself familiar with the various forms of philanthropic enterprise. Finance, 'combines,' 'corners,' company promotion—all come within his extensive view. The modern novelist, in short, is *ex hypothesi* omniscient: having largely usurped the function of the dramatist, the preacher, the pamphleteer, and the historian, he is bound to know a good deal about everything, from metaphysics and the higher criticism to the manufacture of tin-tacks or the methods of pilchard fishing. Take the question of the housing of the poor, and where could you find a better expert than Mr. Arthur Morrison? Or if agricultural depression were the theme of discussion, who would be better fitted to serve on a committee than Mr. Rider Haggard? Outside the ranks of trained engineers, who would be better equipped to assist the inquiry into the efficiency of machinery—say, water-tube boilers—than Mr. Kipling? Lastly, for sane, stimulating, and business-like criticism of our military system, where can we look even among service members for a better and sounder critic than Dr. Conan Doyle, whose admirable article on the lessons of the war we refer to in another column? We are very far from contending that the ability to produce a popular novel is a guaranty of parliamentary capacity. But we assert without fear of contradiction that the preparation involved in the writing of a serious novel dealing with the social problems of the hour constitutes a far better claim to the confidence of the electorate than the equipment of the company promoter or the professional politician."

The new House of Commons contains a large number of men who have a connection with literature or journalism. The London *Academy* (October 13) prints a partial list, which we give with some emendations.

Among the journalists—some of whom are also authors—are the following:

Mr. W. L. A. Burdett-Coutts, correspondent of *The Times;* Mr. H. C. Cust, late editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette;* Mr. Murray Guthrie, founder of *The Granta;* the Hon. J. W. E. Scott-Montagu, war correspondent of *The Times* in the Matabele campaign; Mr. James O'Connor, formerly of *The Irish People;* Mr. Winston Spencer-Churchill, correspondent of various London journals; Mr. W. R. Cremer, editor of *The Arbitrator;* Sir H. Seymour King, proprietor of *Homeward and Overland Mails;* Sir W. Pearson, Bart., proprietor of *The Sunday Sun;* Sir Lewis McIver, Bart., contributor to *The Imperial Gazetteer of India;* Dr. T. J. Macnamara, editor of *The Schoolmaster;* Sir George Newnes, Bart., proprietor of *The Westminster Gazette*, *The Strand*, *Tid-Bits*, etc.; Mr. Henry Labouchere, proprietor and editor of *Truth;* Mr. W. R. W. Peel, war correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph;* Mr. F. W. Horner, editor of *The Whitehall Review;* Mr. J. Tully, editor of the Roscommon *Herald;* Mr. Henniker Heaton, proprietor of several Australian journals; Mr. L. Harmsworth, proprietor of *The Daily Mail* and other journals; Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., proprietor of *The Athenæum*, etc.; the Hon. N. D. Elliot, editor of *The Edinburgh Review;* Sir John Gorst, former editor of a New Zealand journal; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, late editor of *The Sun.*

Among the leading authors—some of them also journalists—are these:

The Rt. Hon. John Morley, author of "Cromwell," "Rousseau," etc.; the Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, author of "History of European Morals," "Democracy and Liberty," etc.; the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, author of "The Holy Roman Empire," "The American Commonwealth," etc.; the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, author of "The Foundations of Belief," etc.; Sir R. C. Jebb, regius professor of Greek, Cambridge, author of "Attic Orators," etc.; Mr. Gilbert Parker, author of "Pierre and His People," "Seats of the Mighty," etc.; the Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, author of "Avifauna of Laysan," and other works on zoology; Sir Michael Foster, author of "A Text-Book of Physiology," etc.; Mr. George Wyndham, editor of "North's Plutarch," "Shakespeare's Poems," etc.; Sir William Renyell Anson, Bart., author of "Law and Custom of the English Constitution," etc.; Mr. P. M. Thornton, author of "The Stuart Dynasty," etc.; Mr. Henry Norman, late assistant editor of *The Daily Chronicle*, author of "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East," etc.; Sir Mancherjee Merwanjer Bhownagree, translator of "Leaves from the Journal of Our Lives in the Highlands" into Gujerati; Sir Charles M'Arthur, author of "Evidences of Natural Religion," etc.; Sir John Kennaway, Bart., author of "On Sherman's Track"; Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bart., author of "A Genealogical and Chronological History of the Royal Houses of Europe"; Sir John Leng, author of "America," etc.; Mr. William Allen, author of "Sunset Songs"; Mr. S. Buxton, author of "A Handbook to Politics"; Mr. T. R. Dewar, author of "A Ramble Round the Globe."

ARISTOCRAT AND DEMOCRAT IN LITERATURE.

THREE men, Nietzsche, Hauptmann, and Sudermann, are commonly taken as the most characteristic writers of contemporary German literature. Of these, the two latter are more often mentioned together, partly because both are dramatists and of much the same age, partly because of the interesting and striking contrasts which they present. In *The Atlantic Monthly* (September), Margarethe Müller draws a comparison between Nietzsche and Hauptmann, whom she regards as typifying two great opposing forces of modern literature and history, and especially as representing "the climax of the nineteenth century spiritual life in Germany." She writes:

"Nietzsche has given his message of a new age coming, with a harder, stronger, finer race of men, in his mystical Zarathustra. Hauptmann has laid down the confession of his artistic aspirations in his 'Sunken Bell.' Both men keenly suffer from life—but in what different ways!

"Nietzsche, the poet philosopher, the descendant of aristocrats and himself a full-fledged aristocrat, is one of the greatest sufferers from this world of the 'Vielzuvielen,' the 'many-too-many,' whom he hates, yet can not shake off, because he, more perhaps than the rest of us, has what he calls the disease of Christian ethics in his blood. This disease of self-renunciation seen in the sacrifice of the noble for the ignoble, of the strong for the weak,

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of the healthy for the sick, Nietzsche denounces as the curse of civilized humanity, because it disables mankind to produce the Uebermensch. One of the first teachings, therefore, of Zarathustra is: 'Spare not your neighbor, the great love for the coming race demands it. The neighbor is something that must be overcome.'

"And at the side of Nietzsche as the child of the same generation put Hauptmann, the poet, the democrat, the strong descendant of a sturdy race of artisans, whose very spring of action is that altruism denounced by Nietzsche, that loving compassion with the victims of our civilization: the poor, the oppressed, the vicious, the lonely, the helpless, the nervously overwrought. All of these are clasped in the arms of his tender, loving nature; they are all planted on the rich soil of his artist's soul, where they find new life, and blossom anew, to bear fruit for the coming race of men.

"In Nietzsche we have the cold, crisp current of pagan individualism; in Hauptmann the warm, expanding flood of Christian Socialism. Both are the great arteries of our time. Will the twentieth century unite these in one mighty stream, and give us a new Shakespeare or a new Goethe?"

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

ACCORDING to the returns furnished by the New York *Bookman* (November), the most widely read books during the month of September were:

1. "The Reign of Law." By James Lane Allen.
2. "The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli.
3. "To Have and To Hold." By Miss Mary Johnston.
4. "Unleavened Bread." By Robert Grant.
5. "Eben Holden." By Irving Bacheller.
6. "The Redemption of David Corson." By Charles Frederick Goss.

All of these but the second are by American writers. The only notable changes from the list of the preceding month are the addition of "The Master Christian," concerning which we have already given comments, and of "Eben Holden," by Mr. Irving Bacheller, formerly of the "Bacheller Literary Syndicate." "Eben Holden" is spoken of as in some respects a second "David Harum," and is pronounced by a numberof critics to be a book of uncommon power.

Among other new books widely read during the month are the following:

"The Cardinal's Snuff-Box." By Henry Harland.
"Eleanor." By Mrs. Humphrey Ward.
"Robert Orange." By John Oliver Hobbes.
"The Maid of Maiden Lane." By Mrs. Amelia E. Barr.
"Senator North." By Gertrude Atherton.
"Quisanté." By Anthony Hope Hawkins.
"The Gentleman from Indiana." By Booth Tarkington.
"Monsieur Beaucaire." By Booth Tarkington.
"The Voice of the People." By Ellen Glasgow.
"The Joy of Captain Ribot." By A. P. Valdés.
"The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg." By Mark Twain.
"Tommie and Grizel." By J. M. Barrie.
"Elizabeth and her German Garden."
"The Bath Comedy." By Egerton Castle.
"Sons of the Morning." By Eden Phillpotts.
"Philip Winwood." By R. N. Stephens.
"The Heart's Highway." By Mary E. Wilkins.
"Wanted: A Matchmaker." By Paul Leicester Ford.
"An Unsocial Socialist." By G. Shaw.
"The Isle of Unrest." By H. Seton Merriman.
"The Sky Pilot." By Ralph Connor.

In London, the month of September is pronounced to have been the dullest of the year, and the complaint is becoming general in England, as in this country, that the great reading public is limiting its patronage of new books almost wholly to fiction. Following is a list of the most popular books there, the third, fourth, and fifth being by Americans:

"The Master Christian." By Marie Corelli.
"A Master of Craft." By W. W. Jacobs.
"The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg." By Mark Twain.
"Robert Orange." By John Oliver Hobbes.
"Senator North." By Gertrude Atherton.
"The Attaché at Peking." By A. B. F. Mitford.
"The Gateless Barrier." By Lucas Malet.
"A Courtesy Dame." By R. M. Gilchrist.
"The Sky Pilot." By Ralph Connor.

ARE CLASS DIVISIONS CONDUCIVE TO LITERARY DEVELOPMENT?

WE lately quoted from an article in *The Criterion* by Mr. Joseph Dana Miller on literary tendencies in the South, in which the writer attributed the revival of literature in that region to a passing away of the old régime. A Southern journal, the Savannah *Press*, thinks Mr. Dana wholly wrong in this view. Quoting our article, it says:

"All of this is important if true. As a matter of fact, it is not true. Nowhere did a purer literature develop than in England and France, where the institutions for fifteen centuries have tended toward the separation of the classes and the establishment of caste. What are we to say of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray in a land ridden by lords and princes, and of the great masterpieces of Greece and Rome, where slavery existed and the lines of caste were closely drawn? No language is richer in art and literature than Spain's, and Spain has been ruled by kings and nobles for a thousand years.

"*The Criterion* and THE LITERARY DIGEST should notice that the very existence of 'the peculiar institution' of the South made its literature more picturesque. The best writers in the South are Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page, both of them products of the old régime. The Hebrew race, where slavery was consecrated, has enriched the literature of all ages. Burke declared that 'domestic slavery neither enfeebles nor deteriorates a race.' Nobody in the South now defends the institution as a domestic condition and no one wishes it restored, but the idea that 'the shadow of slavery stifled the voice of imagination and blurred the literature and art of the South' is absurd. The most popular of America's novelists during ante-bellum days were Marion Harland, of Richmond, and Augusta J. Evans, of Mobile. Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, wrote some charming pieces of fiction, and Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, of Kentucky, was well known as a prolific writer. Since the war many of the young people of the South have had to make their living and have found a rich and congenial field in fiction. To this extent, and to this extent only, is the criticism of Joseph Dana Miller in *The Criterion* true. What would become of all our folklore, which Harry Edwards and Joe Harris weave so skilfully, had it not been for slavery? The excellent work of Miss Ellen Glasgow, 'The Voice of the People,' which has been so highly commended in the English reviews, founded its best descriptions upon the old Virginia negro and the old Virginia patriot who lived just after the war. Slavery was not an admirable institution in many respects, but it has always given a picturesqueness to Southern literature which has been supplied from no other source."

NOTES.

WHERE is the tomb of Coleridge? Some one in *The Westminster Gazette* writes: "Two Scottish visitors started this week to find the grave of S. T. Coleridge at Highgate, and succeeded in identifying the home of Dr. Gillman, in The Grove, Highgate, where he died, and found the monument to the poet and to Dr. Gillman in St. Michael's Church there, which were both side by side. The grave, however, is under the church at the Grammar School, Highgate, and an appeal was made to the verger. He accordingly got the key and introduced the two visitors to a very indifferently kept churchyard. The verger turned to the visitors and said, 'But where is the tomb of Coleridge?' Almost by instinct one of the visitors descended to the open crypt, and found the large flat memorial over the crypt, with the simple name 'Coleridge' on the top, and an inscription on the side, over the entrance to the tomb below."

THE latest session of the South German Society of Neurologists and Alienists was held recently in Baden-Baden. One of the most important addresses made was that by Prof. A. Hoche, of Strassburg, on "Shakespeare and Psychiatry." The substance of his theme was that the treatment of problems in belles-lettres by medical authors has recently been discredited almost urgently—not without the fault of the latter, by the way; and that the claim that the scientific treatment of such problems is impossible is a prejudice. In the formation of characters who were really diseased in mind, Dr. Hoche thinks that Shakespeare distinguishes himself from other poets advantageously; he has not lapsed into the error of arbitrary production of such figures of psychiatric illness as make the views of many poets regarding such a condition unendurable to the expert. Numerous little traits prove to the specialist that Shakespeare must have had for his work models taken from the daily life around him. Later poets, with very rare exceptions, share the current errors of the laity in regard to the nature of mental aberration; the influence of their mistake on the great majority is therefore serious enough. The attempt made by Ibsen, in "Ghosts," to demonstrate in a paralytic the problem of hereditary transmission was, he says, unhappy and unsuccessful; his suppositions were false and the paralytic as a figure was badly drawn

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NEW VEGETABLE FOODS.

THE number of vegetable species recognized as good for food bears a small proportion to those that are not so recognized. Yet botanists tell us that if a wanderer starves in a forest, he perishes from ignorance and not from lack of available nourishment; for woods and fields are full of plants, berries, and roots that can sustain life. M. Gabriel Prévost, writing in *La Science Française* (October 12), tells us that we are too much slaves of routine in this matter. Our present garden vegetables are cultivated varieties of wild species; why do not our horticulturists seek for other wild plants that could be introduced with profit to our tables? A fortune, says this writer, awaits him who does this successfully. To find any scientific investigation of the subject one must actually go back more than a century to a book published in 1781 by M. Parmentier, a member of the Paris College of Pharmacy, royal "apothecary-major," and possessor of other titles in such number as to crowd his title-page somewhat uncomfortably. The full title of his work reads: "Researches on Nutritious Vegetables that in Times of Want May Replace the Ordinary Foods. With New Observations on Potatoes." The potato, which was then still a new and unpopular article of food in France, is now recognized everywhere as a staple; but M. Parmentier was not so successful with the other new vegetables that he sought to introduce. Says M. Prévost, in speaking of Parmentier's work:

"In matters of eating, we are the slaves of routine. Except in certain cases where there is a pardonable repulsion, as with the flesh of the toad or the lizard, it is hard to explain how we can condemn off-hand so many farinaceous and herbaceous substances when with few exceptions all the plants that surround us are edible and capable of pleasing even the most fastidious with their delicate taste.

"Parmentier mentions in twelve pages eighty-five plants that, even without cultivation, and without going out of our own country, could furnish us with vegetable food. It goes without saying that horticulture would do wonders with many of them, after careful selection for three or four generations.

"The author gives three lists: 1. List of uncultivated plants whose roots contain starch, which may be extracted to make gruel or bread. Among these are the iris, bryonia, ranunculus, and saxifrage. 2. List of uncultivated plants whose farinaceous seeds or roots can be used whole for food. Among these are the wild jacinth and narcissus and the wild tulip. 3. Finally, a list of uncultivated plants whose roots, altho not farinaceous, may be used whole for food. Among these are the white asphodel, a large number of orchids, etc.

"Parmentier was the first to indicate the use that may be made of farinaceous food substances by drying the seeds in an oven and then pulverizing them. He notes very justly the advantages, for soldiers and sailors, of having a very healthful form of food that requires only a little water and salt for its preparation. Even at the present day we may return with profit to this idea and perfect it. . . . We abstain from mentioning the names of those who have 'invented' condensed soups, etc., one hundred and ten years after their real inventor. Read Parmentier's chapter on 'Nutritive Powders and Tables.' . . . . . .

"We are far from pretending that science has made no progress since the days of Parmentier. We leave such bits of humor to pretentious pedants like Brunetière. But it is precisely because its processes and discoveries have made such gigantic strides that we wish to transform into realities what, with Parmentier, were in the state of mere desiderata. Give, for instance, to an expert scientific horticulturist like M. Vilmorin the problem of increasing the root at the expense of the stalk or *vice versa;* such a strike against nature will present no more difficulties to him than a game of cricket. Likewise, by fertilization and scientific selection, we may now obtain veritable transformations of an original plant much more easily than our ancestors reached the present forms of fruits and leguminous vegetables, which are nothing but victories won by man over uncultivated species of detestable flavor. . . . . .

"In these conditions, a learned cultivator desirous of making a fortune (supposing that such a person exists) should lose no time in trying to accomplish for legumes what Alphonse Karr has attempted to do for flowers. We will wager that he will find more customers for the former than for the latter. We may be shy, at first, of a dish of iris *à la maitre d'hôtel*, or a saxifrage salad; but the papers will relate how Bernhardt or Coquelin ate and liked them, and then the iris and the saxifrage will become popular, like the potato—that child of Parmentier that caused its parent so much trouble."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOSQUITOES AND YELLOW FEVER.

NOW that mosquitoes have been proved to be responsible for malaria, or at least for certain forms of the disease, physicians are looking about them to see if they can not find some other sins to lay at the door of this already too unpopular insect. In the opinion of the board of medical officers appointed last summer by the United States Surgeon-General to investigate acute infectious diseases, mosquitoes are responsible also for the propagation of yellow fever. This theory was first advanced by Dr. C. J. Finlay, of Havana, in 1881. The members of the board, Surgeon Walter Reed and Acting Assistant Surgeons James Carroll, A. Agramonte, and Jesse W. Lazear, announced their conclusions for the first time to the American Public Health Association at its recent meeting in Indianapolis, and they are printed in the Philadelphia *Medical Journal* (October 27). The board's investigations of the relations of the mosquito to the disease were preceded by experiments which convince them that the bacillus discovered by Dr. Sanarelli is not its true cause. They announce their conclusions in the following words:

"Since we here, for the first time, record a case in which a typical attack of yellow fever has followed the bite of an infected mosquito, within the usual period of incubation of the disease, and in which other sources of infection can be excluded, we feel confident that the publication of these observations must excite renewed interest in the mosquito theory of the propagation of yellow fever, as first proposed by Finlay.

"From the first part of our study of yellow fever, we draw the following conclusions:

"First, the blood taken during life from the general venous circulation, on various days of the disease, in eighteen cases of yellow fever, successively studied, has given negative results as regards the presence of bacillus icteroides.

"Second, cultures taken from the blood and organs of eleven yellow-fever cadavers have also proved negative as regards the presence of this bacillus.

"Third, bacillus icteroides (Sanarelli) stands in no causative relation to yellow fever, but, when present, should be considered as a secondary invader in this disease.

"From the second part of our study of yellow fever, we draw the following conclusion:

"The mosquito serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever, and it is highly probable that the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect."

During the observations of the board, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, one of their number, developed a fatal attack of yellow fever from a mosquito bite, and Dr. James Carroll, another member, was stricken with the fever through the medium of the insect, but recovered. Between August 17 and October 13, a period of fifty-seven days, in the population of 1,400 non-immune Americans at Columbia Barracks, Havana Province, only three cases of yellow fever occurred, and two of the persons affected had been bitten within five days of the commencement of their attacks by contaminated mosquitoes. The members of the board acknowledge the incompleteness of their data, but enough has been discovered to warrant continued and thorough investigation.

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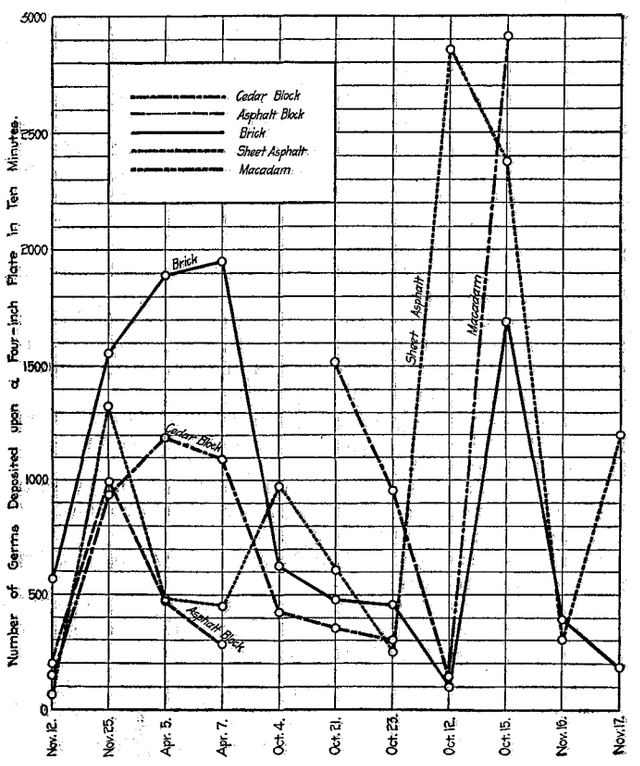
STREET PAVEMENTS AND DISEASE GERMS.

WHICH is the most sanitary form of pavement? One would be tempted to answer: The form that absorbs and retains fewest disease-germs. Messrs. Luten and Burrage, who have just made an exhaustive experimental study of the subject, are inclined to differ from this conclusion. These gentlemen, who are instructors in sanitary science at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., publish in *The Engineering News* (October 11) the results of what they term "bacterial studies of the healthfulness of street pavements." They say:

"The real unhealthfulness, from a bacteriological standpoint, depends upon the number of germs that escape from the surface, are borne about in the air as dust, and sooner or later reach the human system. If more bacteria escape from the pavement that contains within its substance the greatest number of germs, then that pavement must be regarded as the most unsanitary; if, on the other hand, that pavement whose substance contains or retains no germs allows the greatest number of bacteria to escape from its surface, then that pavement must be regarded as unsanitary."

To test the matter thoroughly, the study described in the article was made by exposing films of sterilized gelatin for exactly ten minutes at a height of five feet above the pavement, and then counting the number of bacterial colonies that developed. The result is shown in a striking form in the accompanying diagram. The authors admit that no general law can be deduced from it, but they believe that the following conclusions may be drawn:

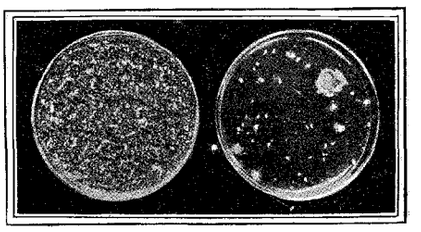
"The unhealthfulness of wood-block pavements from a sanitary point of view has not been proved by previous investigators;



RESULTS OF BACTERIAL ANALYSES OF STREET DUST.

an investigation that analyzes the pavement itself, and not the refuse from the pavement, can not be relied upon to measure the unhealthfulness of the pavement; the most impervious pavement is not necessarily the most sanitary pavement.

"No definite relation could be traced between the recorded wind velocities and the number of germs. . . . The wind undoubtedly plays a most important part in the transmission of the germs, altho the device employed was not ingenious enough to detect it. The relation was easily studied, however, by observation of the movement of the dust on and above the pavement. It was possible to predict with considerable certainty that specific exposures would result in high or low bacterial figures. Light clouds of dust caught up by the wind and carried near the agar plate invariably gave a high number of bacterial colonies. The maximum effect seemed to be produced when the pavement had been for some time free from wind influences, and then subjected to a breeze that set the dust flying."



Sheet Asphalt; 2,850 colonies. Brick; 99 colonies.

RELATIVE NUMBERS OF BACTERIA FROM BRICK AND SHEET ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

They go on to say:

"It may remain to be proved that the clouds of bacteria thus escaping into the air include pathogenic forms. It might be argued that the damp fibrous pavement allowed the germs to multiply in great numbers, while the dry impervious pavement would tend to destroy them, leaving only those that are not dangerous. As to the possibility of pathogenic forms occurring on the pavement, it is only necessary to mention that the sputum of consumptives and otherwise diseased persons and the offal of horses and other animals that may be diseased, find lodgment upon the pavements, and, being ground up into fine particles by the wheels, sooner or later becomes flying dust."

In the course of a somewhat limited study of wind velocities required to move the dust from the various pavements, it was found that dust was moved on sheet asphalt by a velocity of about 300 feet per minute; on brick about 500 feet per minute; and on asphalt block 600 feet per minute. Wooden block was almost entirely free from dust clouds. The dust given off by sheet asphalt and macadam is apparently of a much finer texture than that yielded by brick or asphalt block. This finer dust is the more dangerous to health, acting as an irritant to the delicate membranes of the eye, nose, and throat. This is all in addition to the fine, practically invisible dust that is made up of the spores of bacteria and molds.

THE DRUG-STORE EXPLOSION.

THE explosion in Tarrant's drug warehouse in New York City, which, by its force and the resulting spread of the flames that caused it, wrecked more or less completely an acre of buildings in a crowded part of the city, becomes interesting to scientific men because inquiry has yet brought to light no decisive information regarding its cause. There was chlorate of potash in the building, and all chemists know that this is an ingredient in several powerful explosives. Whether it could have been combined with other substances by the heat of the fire that preceded the explosion, or whether it could have detonated without such combination, are questions on which experts are not agreed, and which, if any legal case bearing on the disaster should come up for trial, would give rise to some interesting testimony. The fact that a similar disaster in England last year is confidently believed to have been due to chlorate of potash bears directly on the problem. Says *The Engineering and Mining Journal* in an editorial reference to the explosion:

"In May, 1899, an accident similar to that of this week in New York was caused at St. Helens, England, by the explosion of chlorate of potash. That explosion was felt over an area of about twenty miles, and only twenty-five persons were either killed or injured. The fire which started the explosion originated in another part of the works, and spread to the roof of a building in which about 156 tons of chlorate of potash in powder and crystals was stored. In a few minutes a terrific explosion occurred, and for a quarter of a mile away nearly every window was shattered.

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The explosion of the chlorate of potash in the storehouse was probably due to the sudden liberation of the oxygen from the large mass of chlorate, which intensified the effects due to the smoke-laden atmosphere and the presence of much charred wood."

A theory that electricity had something to do with the explosion is resented by *The Electrical Review*, which says:

"Before the ruins were cool, the blame of this catastrophe was laid to the 'electric wire.' . . . Think of the impudence of people maintaining explosives that wrecked two city blocks and flattened out more than a dozen buildings attributing such a catastrophe to an 'electric wire'! It is stated that no matches were allowed in the building; notwithstanding, it was said to contain guncotton, nitroglycerin, collodion, ether, chloroform, benzin, and a number of other othereal and inflammable oils and substances, along with a very large quantity of alcohol and unquestionably the usual amount of phosphorus, chlorate of potash, sulfur, and other such things carried in stock by drug houses. And yet they talk about electric wires! How long will the electric conductor be made the scapegoat upon which to fasten the sins of those responsible in one way or another for such catastrophes?"

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF CHARACTER.

WHAT is character? What is the literary, what the scientific view of it? What are its organic conditions? How far is it innate or hereditary? How may characters be classified? These are the questions discussed by M. P. F. Pécant in a recent number of the *Révue Encyclopédique*. We present a summary of his article:

Character is commonly understood as a certain organization of sentiments, or as the durable mark of an individuality. To express the same thing in less abstract terms, character may be said to be the manner of thinking, acting, and feeling of an individual in presence of given circumstances. Let two men have to confront the same situation, total loss of fortune, for example. One is seized with despair, shame, remorse; shrinks from the effort which life under the new conditions demands, and perhaps blows out his brains. The other springs up from his fall, stung with impatience and ambition to begin all over again. Character is thus, to use Maine de Biran's happy expression, "the index of moral refraction." M. Ribot refuses to recognize as having any character those whose mode of reacting against circumstances is continually changing. He dismisses them contemptuously as "amorphous" and "unstable." Nevertheless it is all a question of degree; and it would never do to omit from a scientific treatment of the subject perhaps the greater part of humanity.

Literary men in all ages have delighted in the delineation of character, and some no doubt imagine that they make important contributions to psychology; but it is precisely here that the difference between the literary and scientific points of view strikes us with most force. Literature reports the outward act or describes a condition of feeling, but does not penetrate to the inward springs of action or feeling. The difference between literature and science in this respect is well illustrated by the fact that lunatics and sick people, who are so valuable as studies to the psychologist, are deadly to the writer of romances or dramas. Their presence in a literary work sends a chill which paralyzes all esthetic effects. Literature adopts simply the point of view of consciousness which, as Spinoza says, "takes cognizance of our acts, but not of the causes which make us act." It thus detaches the human personality from the system of law to which it is subject, and succeeds in its purpose of exciting various emotions in the minds of readers or spectators. The man of science, on the other hand, treats personality as a thing, and connects character with its controlling conditions, social and organic. In a word, art *presents* life, while the business of science is to *explain* life as a product. In their ambition to be scientific, some of our modern men of letters are seriously endangering the literary character of their work.

Biological, psychological, and sociological studies are all in these days shedding converging rays of light upon the constitution of character. Ethnological researches also, discussions on heredity, the daily observations made at the bedside of the sick, lend their aid in the same direction; but it is not surprising that from sources of information so extensive and various, the crop of problems should be greater than that of well-established conclusions.

One conclusion, however, to begin with, seems to be solidly established; and that is that our sentiments are modifications of that general *internal sense* resulting from the state of our organic functions. Greater or less innervation of the vasomotor nerves, more or less active nutrition of the tissues, greater or less strength in the heart-beats—that is what announces itself in consciousness as comfort, discomfort, good spirits or low spirits, fear, pride, or even religious emotion. Our character, therefore, depends in the first place on the constitution of the organs of our vegetative life, or, as we may say, on temperament. Admitting this, a problem arises. The organism is often set in motion by the brain. Does not character therefore depend in a measure on the constitution of the central nervous system, and consequently on the form of our intellectual faculties, on the ideas and images furnished by consciousness? Thus, does cowardice depend more on an imagination too prompt in representing danger, or on some weakness of the viscera causing them to be too easily disturbed? M. Ribot inclines to the more materialistic view. He considers that the viscera dominate the intelligence, in the first place because they act on it energetically and continuously, and in the second place because, in the region below the intellect, they control the imagination and the systematization of the ideas. If a man, some fine day, tears all his religious beliefs into shreds, it is because a low tide in his organic nature has withdrawn from his soul its religious emotions and left it bare and dry. The crisis comes from below. Hence the vanity of believing that we can change character by changing ideas, and hence the lost labor of educators who try to evoke feeling by means of mental images.

M. Fouillée, however, is not a convert to this view. He stoutly adheres to his idealism; and, in championing the autonomy of the brain and the action of the mind, finds arguments in the phenomena of hypnotism which seem to demonstrate that feelings *can* be commanded by mental suggestion. Upon the whole, the safe conclusion would seem to be that character depends not only on the vegetative life, but also on the constitution of the central nervous system.

As regards heredity, the whole subject has been in deplorable confusion ever since the neo-Darwinians took ground so strongly against the transmission of acquired characteristics. We can be tolerably certain of the action of heredity only in regard to certain profoundly organized elements of character, such as are common to a whole social group, and may be called race characteristics. And even here we have to recognize that race psychology, in spite of innumerable and most painstaking skull measurements, furnishes little more than literary descriptions of an altogether fallible kind. Every *ovum* has its own preformed nature—establishing a certain curve of evolution; and character is the resultant of this curve and the numberless influences which during life tend to deflect it. Some of these act on the temperament, that is, on the vegetative life, and some on the central nervous system. Education, example, moral atmosphere, construct in our brain inhibitions or impulses which check or give vivacity to our sentiments. A great misfortune may leave behind in our imagination memories that can not be banished, and which, calming our ambitions, flood the soul with compassion and forbearance. And thus life accomplishes on character its slow and powerful work. 'We change,' says Pascal; 'no longer are we the same person'!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Grass-Grown Streets as a Sign of Progress.—For those who are fond of paradoxes, a recent editorial in *The Electrical Review* furnishes food for thought. Considering the fact that a town whose streets are full of grass and weeds has usually been regarded as behind the times and as deserving of reproach or at least of sympathy, the statement that grass in the streets will be a sign of progress and advance in the city of the twentieth century has a queer look. Yet the writer of the editorial makes it with confidence. He says:

"The philosophical mind, which considers the growth of the automobile and of the trolley-car and the supersession of the

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horse, will see that it is toward grass-grown avenues that all important progress in town tends. Those of us who are accustomed to revile places like Philadelphia because oats grow up between the cobble-stones there, may yet live to boast of the smooth sward grass upon our own Fifth Avenue, when the destroying hoof of the horse is known no more in our streets. Grass will then become a sign and symbol of improvement; we will even cherish the stray shamrock that will adorn the Broadway crossings.

"The passing of the horse will be neither uncertain nor slow. Probably in a century the mighty Percheron and the shaggy-legged dray-horse will be known only by such specimens as wise and far-seeing museums may secure and preserve. Possibly in that day the horse will be, as he has always been, a feature of sport and an accessory of pleasure, and we will probably see (if we live long enough) some considerable lowering of his record upon the race-track; but in the cities he will be as extinct as the dodo. Our traffic and pleasure vehicles will run, doubtless, upon pneumatic tires made with some substitute for the then forgotten india-rubber, and in place of the white-clad street cleaner we will see the conductors of automobile mowing-machines trimming the grass at intervals in our busy thoroughfares."

DECEPTIVE ACTION OF ALCOHOL.

THE great diversity of opinion regarding the value of alcohol as a medicine is ascribed by the correspondent of *Modern Medicine* to the fact that it is deceptive in its action, making the drinker feel warm, for instance, while really lowering his temperature. A lecture recently delivered by Dr. Victor Horsley in England on "The Action of Alcohol on the Brain," is quoted in support of this contention. Dr. Horsley took up the subject under three heads:

"1. The way in which alcohol affects ideation, or the process of forming ideas. This is the basis of all mental operations. He showed how fibers connect all parts of the brain together so that it acts as a whole. It was desired to find out whether the brain as a whole works as well with alcohol as without. One way of testing this was by testing the reaction time, the length taken in perceiving a given signal. . . . Kraepelin found that the time of reaction was shortened for a few minutes, but this was quickly followed by a lengthening of it. He further tried a more complex experiment, showing a signal with a number on it which was not to be signaled back unless it was above ten. This took longer, involving association of ideas, and the time from the very first prolonged by alcohol. Kraepelin had found that when he tried various association experiments, such as addition, subtraction, with and without alcohol, he used to think that he had done them more quickly with it until he looked at the recording apparatus and found he had been deceived. Professor Horsley said that chloroform, ether, nitrous oxide, and similar narcotics acted in the same way. He had some years ago tried the effect of nitrous oxid gas on himself. He set himself to write the figure 3 repeatedly in two rows, thus:

3 3 3 3
3 3 3 3

"The writing was automatic, but it needed thought to write the figures. Thus, as the gas took effect, the 3's became less legible, and the rows mixed up and soon ceased as unconsciousness set in. As he recovered, the assistant told him to write again, and this time he began badly, but all the 3's were in a single row. The short interval of unconsciousness had sufficed to obliterate from his memory the thought of writing in two rows. Alcohol had a like effect, and could blot out very definite intellectual operations.

"Secondly, he dealt with the effect of alcohol on voluntary movement. He showed by an experiment that energy was given out in a succession of impulses; it was impossible to lift a weight steadily, and there were tremors which could be demonstrated. Even moderate doses of alcohol gave rise to tremors. Alcohol produced a dissolution of the nerve-centers. Kraepelin had tried the action of alcohol on muscular power by means of the pressure dynamometer, which was squeezed at regular intervals. After a rest, alcohol was taken, and at first there was a little increase, soon followed by a notable decrease; under the influence of tea there was no decrease at all. The cause of the preliminary increase was not at present explainable, but was probably due to a paralyzing of the brake action or resistance to movement, the first indication of loss of control, and was really a proof that there was a paralyzing action from first to last. He showed a diagram constructed by Dr. Aschaffenberg, representing the amount of type set up by certain compositors in a quarter of an hour before and after taking alcohol. The amount was made less by alcohol."

ELECTRIC TRANSIT AND CITY POPULATION.

AFTER the census of 1890, there was much comment on the enormous proportional increase of cities in this country at the expense of the rural population. Some prophets of evil, assuming that this tendency would continue, predicted that it would result disastrously for the country. But the present year's census indicates, apparently, that these fears were ill-founded, for the rate of gain has not been kept up. The comparatively small increase of city population in this census as compared with that reported in 1890 has caused no little surprise in many quarters of the United States. What is the cause? If we are to believe an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (October 31), we are to thank the trolley and the telephone. Says this paper in a leader entitled "The Decentralizing Influence of Electricity":

"There has been a steady movement outward from centers of population ever since means of transit have been improved to such a point that a person may reside several miles from his place of business. In older times the population of even a small manufacturing city was apt to be densely crowded in districts closely adjacent to the factories so that operatives could walk to and from their work. The coming of the trolley-car changed this state of things almost in a twinkling and has made possible one of the most extraordinary developments that has attended municipal progress during the closing years of this century—the growth of suburbs. It needs no extended argument to show how almost infinitely better conditions of life are in suburbs where families, instead of herding together in the close contact necessitated by city life, have each their separate house, often open on all sides to the air and the light. It is not only sanitary conditions that are thus improved, but social conditions as well, and this to an extent but little understood save by those who have closely studied the subject."

If means of transit are much further perfected, the writer goes on to say, so that journeys may be made still more swiftly and inexpensively than at present, and if the telephone comes into such general use that much of the world's business may be transacted over the wire, we may possibly see a spreading out of population that is hardly conceivable to-day.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

MATRONS of infant asylums, according to *The Nursery*, "say that a young infant will be cross all day if dressed in a gray frock, but contented and happy if dressed in a bright red frock. Children from two to four are much less affected by the color of their dress. It is commonly observed in kindergartens that the younger children prefer the red playthings, while the older children prefer the blue."

"THE development of the use of electricity during the past few years has created a demand for mica as an insulating material," says *Electricity*. "Much of the small-sized mica, formerly of little value, if not altogether unsalable, now finds a market among electrical manufacturers. Part of this small mica is reported in the sheet-mica products, and as it sells for much less than the larger sizes, which are used in the manufacture of heating-stoves, lamp-chimneys, etc., it has the effect of making an apparent decline in values. On the other hand, part of the small-sized sheet-mica used for electrical purposes is reported as scraps, and in this case causes an augmented value."

"INDIANAPOLIS telephone subscribers have made arrangements with the central office to have their telephone bell act as an alarm clock," says *Popular Science*. "Orders have been left there for the purpose, and the manager has a regular schedule of calls from 4.30 to 7.30 A.M. Persons who wish to take early trains out of town leave orders with the manager, and there is no danger of missing their trains. It has also frequently happened that a subscriber has left word to be called at one-hour or two-hour intervals during the night where he has had to take medicine, and much inconvenience and worry has been saved thereby."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RAPID SPREAD OF MOHAMMEDANISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

AFTER a long interval of quiescence, Mohammedanism—once the most virile and expansive of religions—is manifesting many signs of renewed activity. Mr. Oskar Mann, an American student of comparative religion, traces almost the whole of this recent progressive movement of Mohammedanism to a puritanical sect, the so-called "Wahabis," whose founder, Abde-l-Wahab, appeared early in the eighteenth century in the interior of Arabia. "Like the Reformation of Luther in Germany," says Mr. Mann, "this movement was originally directed only against the abuse of the veneration of saints, against religious persecution and increasing luxury in worship; and therefore it aimed merely at a spiritual revival." Later, however, it gained a powerful following among the nomad tribes of Arabia, and actually obtained possession of the two sacred cities of Mecca and Medina. Only ten years ago the Turkish Government found itself strong enough to put an end to the political power of this sect; but before and since that event it has been one of the most powerful forces working for the propagation of Mohammedanism.

In Hindustan the progress of Islam has been striking. Says Mr. Mann (in *The North American Review*, November):

"By careful calculations, based on the absolutely reliable publications of the Indian Government in the 'Census of India,' the following increase in Mohammedanism is to be recorded in different parts of the empire, in the period 1881–1891—in the Madras Presidency, an increase from 1,933,571 to 2,250,386 persons; in the Bombay Presidency, an advance of nearly fourteen per cent. of the population; in Assam, an increase of nearly thirteen per cent.; in the Punjab, of ten per cent.; in Bengal and the Northwest provinces, of from seven to eight per cent. The whole of British India, inclusive of the tributary states, contained, in the year 1881, 250,150,050 inhabitants, of whom 49,952,704 were Mohammedans; and in the year 1891, 280,062,080 inhabitants, of whom 57,061,796 were Mohammedans."

This rapid growth of Mohammedanism, so vastly beyond the progress of Christianity in that land, and far beyond the natural growth of population, leads some observers to believe that Islam will in a century or so be the universal religion of the great Hindu peninsula.

Mr. Mann gives the following interesting facts with regard to the growth of Mohammedanism in other parts of Asia and in Africa:

"Proportionately great has been the increase of Mohammedanism in Burma, where from 1881 to 1891 the number of Mohammedans increased from 168,881 to 210,049, representing nearly twenty-five per cent. of the population.

"In the Malay archipelago, also, the movement started by the Wahabis in this century produced both an inward revival and an outward increase of Mohammedanism. The progress of the faith is there all the greater because the natives regard it as an opposition to the encroaching Occidental influences. The number of Mohammedans in the entire Malay archipelago is reckoned at 31,042,000 out of 44,627,000 inhabitants. In the Chinese empire, again, Islamism has made steady progress in this century. The number of resident Mohammedans (according to the estimate given in 'The Statesman's Year-Book') was computed at 30,000,000 in 1882, while in 1897 the figures are put at 32,000,000, which is considerably more than the proportional increase. One of the best judges of China, M. Vassilief, depicts the constant progress of Mohammedanism in the year 1866 in the following words: 'Having entered the Celestial empire by the same paths as Buddhism, Islamism will gradually succeed, as is not doubted by Chinese Mussulmans, in taking the place of the doctrine of Sakya-Muni [Buddha].'

"In other Mohammedan parts of Asia, such as Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, etc., no progress of Mohammedanism is to be observed other than the natural increase in population, and this is quite natural in a country like Persia, for example, in which there are only a very small number of non-Mohammedans. In Russian Turkestan alone a slight decrease of Mohammedanism is to be noticed, which may chiefly be ascribed to the systematic Russification of those districts.

"Mohammedanism is, however, making a triumphal progress at the present day through the 'Dark Continent.' It will be interesting to note some of the chief movements of Islamism, especially in West Africa. Almost all these movements may be traced to Wahabite influence, whether it be that their moving spirit has come in contact with the teaching of these Puritans, or that newly founded orders have embraced Wahabite doctrines in a new form, and preach these fanatically to the heathen. . . . Even in districts where Christian missions seem to have gained a firm footing, Mohammedanism obtains an increasing number of followers. Thus, in the beginning of the year 1870, Islamism was entirely unknown in Sierra Leone and Lagos, the two chief English settlements, while now about a third of the entire population profess the religion of Mohammedanism."

The chief share in what Mr. Mann calls these "almost unexampled missionary successes" is due—aside from the Wahabite influence—to a number of religious brotherhoods which in their rules aim at the propagation of Mohammedanism and the inward purification of the faithful. Two of these, the Kadryas and the Kadelyas, which had their rise in the western part of North Africa early in the sixteenth century, have points of striking resemblance to the Society of Jesus, and have been believed by some savants to be the original model taken by Ignatius Loyola for the organization of his great brotherhood. (See THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 7.)

Mr. Mann thus sums up Mohammedan progress in Africa:

"In order to give some idea of the immense spread of Mohammedanism in these regions, it suffices to mention that, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the exception of Timbuctoo, there was scarcely a Mohammedan settlement in the region of the Niger, while in the year 1897 from forty to fifty per cent. of the entire population were Mohammedans; and at the present day the Mohammedan sphere of influence reaches as far as the Northern frontier of the French Kongo State. . . . In round numbers, at the present day, the Dark Continent contains eighty millions of Mohammedans to about two hundred millions of inhabitants. 'It is hardly too much to say that one half of the whole of Africa is already dominated by Islam, while, of the remaining half, one quarter is leavened and another threatened by it.' These numbers speak for themselves. Mohammedanism is on the way to a total conquest of the Dark Continent. What a tremendous advance in civilization Mohammedanism brings to the negro! Let us hear the eloquent description of R. Bosworth Smith, one of the best judges of the African races:

"'The worst evils which prevailed at one time over the whole of Africa, and which are still to be found in many parts of it, and those, too, not far from the gold coast and from the English settlements—cannibalism and human sacrifice and the burial of living infants—disappear at once and forever. Natives who have hitherto lived in a state of nakedness, or nearly so, begin to dress, and that neatly; natives who have never washed before begin to wash, and that frequently, for ablutions are commanded in the sacred law, and it is an ordinance which does not involve too severe a strain on their natural instincts. The tribal organization tends to give place to something which has a wider basis. In other words, tribes coalesce into nations, and, with the increase of energy and intelligence, nations into empires. Many such instances could be adduced from the history of the Sudan and the adjoining countries during the last hundred years. Elementary schools like those described by Mungo Park a century ago spring up, and even if they only teach their scholars to recite the Koran, they are worth something in themselves, and may be a step to much more. The well-built and neatly kept mosque, with its call to prayer repeated five times a day . . . becomes the center of the village, instead of the ghastly fetish or juju house. The worship of one God, omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, and compassionate, is an immeasurable advance upon anything which the native has been taught to worship before. The Arabic language, in which the Mussulman scriptures are always written, is a language of extraordinary copiousness and beauty; once learned, it becomes a *lingua franca* to the tribes of half the continent. . . . Manufactures and commerce spring up, not the mute trading or the elementary bartering of raw products

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which we know from Herodotus to have existed from the earliest times in Africa, nor the cowrie shells, or gunpowder, or tobacco, or rum, but manufactures involving considerable skill, and a commerce which is elaborately organized. . . . As regards the individual, it is admitted on all hands that Islam gives to its new negro converts an energy, a dignity, a self-reliance, and a self-respect which is all too rarely found in their pagan or their Christian fellow countrymen.' . . . . . .

"On the whole, Mohammedanism shows a marvelous adaptability. Where Mohammedans find an ancient civilization, as, for example, in China, they avoid either wounding or provoking those of a different belief, and manage to adapt religious ordinances to old customs; they include the old feasts in their calendar, and take an active share in all the doings of their fellow citizens of a different faith."

IS THE BELIEF IN HELL PASSING AWAY?

IT is often said that the belief in hell as a distinct place of torment is not so firmly held by Protestant Christians as in former years, and that Ingersoll, in attacking the doctrine of a literal lake of fire, was spending his efforts upon a man of straw. In an article by the Rev. Dr. George Wolfe Shinn in *The North American Review* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 16), the writer maintains that altho the doctrine of hell has not passed away, it has largely lost its terrors for the Protestant Christian, and that "only uncertain sounds proceed from the pulpit" upon this subject, once the favorite theme of sacred orators. From a recent article in *The Stumblingstone* (Toledo, October), a journal devoted to an unsectarian form of Christianity, it appears that in certain quarters of Protestant Christendom the doctrine is still preached in all its pristine vigor and with no uncertain sound. The article is quoted with approval by *The Vanguard*, and is as follows:

"ETERNITY IN HELL.

"Think of it, backslider! Not a thousand or a million years in hell; but '*Eternity in Hell!*' 'Everlasting burnings.' Think of it! Think of it!

"Formal professor, *think* of Eternity in Hell.

"Holiness professor, *think* of Eternity in Hell.

"Holiness possessor, think of Eternity in Hell. You, too, will get into hell, unless you watch and pray and keep humble and pure.

"Dishonest grocery men, dry-goods men, and whisky-selling druggists, with all whisky makers, whisky drinkers, and whisky voters, will find an Eternity in Hell unless they stop it, repent and get to God.

"Fathers and mothers, if you are not converted to God and His Bible and using your best endeavors to lead your children to God and Heaven you will spend an Eternity in Hell.

"And all foolish talkers and jesters and tellers of black and white lies are running with all their might to a 'lake of fire and brimstone,' and will spend their Eternity in Hell unless they 'repent.'

"Let every sober, intelligent sinner (in or out of a denomination) STOP and think of that Eternity in Hell. *Do*, DO! give yourself a chance for sober thought on your final, eternal doom in a 'lake of fire and brimstone,' for you will be there unless you stop.

"Oh, how many poor immortal spirits have looked at their final doom since I began this writing! And other cheeks are turning pale. Oh, look at the ghastly, ghostly forms coming down to the grave unprepared to meet God! See the nations of the earth as they rush madly down upon the gates of death and plunge into a 'lake of fire,' and only a few out of each generation can be stopped from tramping on Christ's blood or spending an Eternity in Hell to 'suffer the vengeance of eternal fire.'

"Eternity in Hell!!! Oh, think of the worm that never dies and the fire that never is quenched, and the unutterable groans of the forever lost, and the smoke of their torment that ascendeth up forever and ever. Who can endure this a single year—a single day—a single hour? But oh, forever and ever! An eternity of misery, what is it? Many have told us what it is not, but who can tell us what it is? Brothers, sisters, let us watch and be sober that we may escape hell and spend our eternity in heaven."

SOME CAUSES AND REMEDIES FOR CHURCH DECLINE.

WE have frequently had occasion to refer to the decline in membership and power which during the past few years has been so widely noticed in certain Christian denominations. Most religious bodies have made some actual gains during the past decade; but with a number of important churches the rate of increase as compared with the increase in population has been surprisingly low. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), recently said: "That the Methodist Church should add less than 7,000 to its membership in 1899 is startling. That in the same period it should show a decline of 28,595 in probationers is ominous." Dr. H. K. Carroll, in commenting upon the recent statistics prepared by him for *The Christian Advocate*, said: "It is evident that all churches are passing through a period of unusual dulness. As a whole, they are making progress, but slowly."

The Rev. E. P. Wise, minister of a church—the Disciples of Christ—whose membership has increased seventy-one per cent. in the past ten years, believes that there is just cause for alarm on the part of all Christian people in this general backward trend. Numbers, to be sure, he remarks, do not in themselves count with God; but still the Christian—like the Buddhist and the Mohammedan—believes that the welfare of the world depends upon its accepting his own point of view; and if he can not successfully evangelize his own country and his own town, his hopes of rescuing the world from the outer darkness must begin to seem faint. Mr. Wise finds the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of Christendom to lie, not in the hardness of heart or the rationalizing mind of the unconverted, but in the worldliness of the churches and their members. He believes furthermore that failure to make preaching a Christocentric plea, and lack of reliance upon the power of the Holy Spirit, are also important causes. In the same category he places the results of the higher criticism upon the popular mind. While he believes that it "is not to be condemned *per se*," in fact that it has "rendered a great service," it has nevertheless temporarily affected the authority of the Bible, and in the minds of great multitudes "the net result of the destructive criticism has been to destroy the divine element in the Book." In speaking of remedies, Mr. Wise is not always very definite, as for instance:

"There has been a lamentable failure on the part of the church to adjust itself to new conditions, new demands, and new duties. The church must adapt its teaching and life to present-day needs. We need no new revelation but a new application of old truths. New occasions bring new demands, and hence new duties. Truth, adequate for all ages and conditions, lies imbedded in the Gospel; we must bring out of it the things that are needed in the present. New light is continually breaking from the word of God, if we only put ourselves in the way of receiving and reflecting it. We are discovering the minerals of the earth as we need them; so will we discover in the Book the rich mines of truth as world conditions demand them. What the church needs is the spirit of life that brings growth and adaptation."

The writer is more pointed in advocating a closer union between the church and social reform. He says:

"The church has taken too little interest in the every-day sufferings of humanity, and has lost the sympathy of great masses of laboring people. Preaching is an art, and as such it is central and unifying. But while applying truth at the center it must so apply it as to affect the whole circumference of life. Christianity is worth little if it does not bring in a better social condition—a condition in which all men 'shall have a just share in the things of this life.' To this end the church must manifest its social sympathy, so that while it teaches love to God it will exhibit love

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to man. It must inspire, direct, and perform social service. In general it has shown so little interest in industrial conditions, the causes and the iniquity of the unequal distribution of wealth, and so little concern for the needs of the struggling masses, that these masses have concluded that the church cares little for them. . . . No man is entitled to say what the final form of social organization will be, except that it will be a fitting instrument for the service of perfect love. But it can show its sympathy, fearlessly declare a social righteousness that will bring repentance like that of Zaccheus, proclaim the gospel of love and apply it to all the relations of labor and capital. It can teach a social ethics that places the rights of men above the rights of property and altruism above selfishness."

IS THERE A ROMAN CATHOLIC SCIENCE?

THE old and perplexing problem as to the relation between religious and scientific thought was, in one of its leading phases, thoroughly discussed in the recent International Congress of Roman Catholic Scholars held in Munich. Roman Catholic savants from all over the world were present at this the fifth convention of the kind ever held, and the first to meet in Germany. In reply to the question whether independent scholarship is consistent with fidelity to the teachings of the church, the convention practically and firmly answered in the affirmative, and declared that learning as represented by the Roman Catholic world of investigators is the real key to the solution of the question regarding relations between religion and science. The chairman, Professor Dr. Grauert, spoke substantially as follows, as reported in the German papers:

We, as scientific investigators, do not venture to question the sacred dogmas of the church. We confine ourselves to the world of natural phenomena, in which the native abilities of man and his mind can achieve some triumphs. But we do not believe only in the certain results of scientific research, but also maintain that it is to the best interest of every individual, of society, and of the nations that there should be an authoritatively fixed religious system of thought. It is accordingly not the province of this congress to go beyond the free discussion of the natural phenomena, as such a step does not belong to the sphere in which the natural mind is to move and do its work. Beyond this natural knowledge there is a sphere that belongs to revelation, which is a sealed world to the powers of the mind. As Catholic Christians it is our conviction that only the Christian view of this world can satisfy our longings in this direction.

This limitation of scientific research to the sphere of natural phenomena did not satisfy all. The papal nuncio, Monsignor Sambucetti, fully identified science and faith. He declared: "Nobody can deny that faith in God and science spring from the same source; for knowledge becomes truly such only when it centers in its last source, namely, in God. On the other hand, faith, if understood in the apostolic sense, can come only from God."

Equally pronounced were the sentiments of the learned laity on this subject. Professor Lapparent said: "We need an authority that is exalted above all human interests and concerns; for the pretension of science to have fathomed all things has only brought bitter disappointment. True science, therefore, is possible only when true Christian faith exists."

The Bishop of Salamanca attributed the anarchistic murders of recent times to infidel science, because this has been antagonistic to the religious principles that alone can better mankind.

In many respects, the most notable utterance of the convention was the brilliant address of Professor Willmann, of Prague, whose sentiments centered in the proposition, "The truth as taught by the Catholic Church is the key to the philosophy of history." His conclusions are found in the three statements: (1) The philosophy of history is a riddle and inexplicable to the rationalistic scholars, and its corrective is the truth of the Roman Catholic Church; (2) the philosophy of history can not be understood on the individualistic theory, and its corrective is found in the Christian philosophy of the Roman Catholic Church; (3) the philosophy of history is a mystery on the relative theory, *i.e.*, the theory that erases the distinction between the good and the bad, and its corrective is found in the Roman Catholic truth.

These views have aroused sharp opposition among the protagonists of modern science. An emphatic criticism is published in the scientific supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 227), in which substantially the following sentiments are expressed:

It is impossible, indeed unreasonable, to speak of a distinctively Roman Catholic science, as of a Mohammedan or Jewish or Protestant science. Science is independent of an ecclesiastic or confessional bias or prejudgment, and seeks truth for its own ends and with the implements of unprejudiced scholarship. In every point, the efforts made at this convention to Catholicize science has been a total failure. Neither faith nor science can gain by such a mixture of spheres, each of which is and should be independent.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS BODIES WHOSE MEMBERS DO NOT VOTE.

PRESS reports have lately drawn attention to the fact—not very widely known—that there are in this country several not inconsiderable religious denominations whose tenets require their members to abstain from the ballot. In this class are not only the Reformed Presbyterian Church, but all other adherents of the "Old Light," from which the "New Light" in this country seceded in 1833. These "Old-Light" Presbyterians are furthermore debarred from taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. The New York *Tribune* (October 28) gives the following statement of the Rev. Finlay M. Foster, of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York:

"The members of the so-called 'Reformed Presbyterian Church of America' adhere rigidly to the 'Solemn League and Covenant' as ratified in Scotland in the year 1688, and which, so far as it is a moral document, was included in their Covenant of 1871. The whole spirit of the Covenant, from its first subscription in 1635, supposes the Government, whether republican or monarchical in form, to be based upon the authority of the Creator. The American Covenanter, therefore, while he does not believe in the union of church and state, insists upon the union of religion with civil authority. On this account he is unable to subscribe conscientiously to the Constitution which begins with the, to him, impious words, 'We, the people of the United States . . . do ordain and establish,' thereby ignoring the divine authority in civil affairs."

The Reformed Presbyterians hold themselves to be the only genuine representatives of the people who fought and bled in Scotland for the Covenant in the reign of the later Stuarts. They were first established in America in 1698, and now number about ten thousand members. They are unalterably opposed to taking part in what they deem a Godless government, but furnished a number of volunteers for service in the late war.

Of the Mennonites, another disfranchizing religious body, *The Tribune* says:

"The Mennonites take their name from the famous Menno Simons, who was born in Friesland in 1505 and suffered severe persecution for his zealous preaching of adult baptism, even at the hands of the Protestant (Lutheran) reformers of his own day and country. The settlement of Mennonites which established itself at Germantown, Pa., as early as the year 1683 is now represented by twelve different branches of the Mennonite Church. Among these, all of them small, one of the least numerous is that known as the Reformed Mennonites, the members of which are estimated in books of reference as numbering fewer than two thousand. In place of the XIIIth article of the older Mennonite confession, the reformed confession, drawn up at Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pa., in 1811, under the leader-

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ship of the Rev. Jacob Herr, prescribes the proper relation of church-members to the civil government as follows:

"'As Christ avoided the grandeur of the world and conducted Himself as an humble minister, none of His followers must discharge the duties of a magisterial office or any branch of it . . . and as they are instructed not to hold any worldly office whatever, they likewise think themselves deprived of the liberty of elevating others to a magisterial or any other office.'

"Thus the Mennonite objection to voting is not directed specially against the Constitution of the United States, but refers to civil government in general.

"The Mennonites generally—many of them descendants of a Russian colony which settled in America toward the end of the last century—are not of the same race as the bulk of their fellow citizens. They are discouraged, if not strictly debarred, from intermarriage with members of other denominations, and, far from multiplying in this country, appear to have actually diminished in numbers, so that it is not improbable that the Mennonite Church within the next generation or two will have become either extinct or absorbed into other and more flourishing denominations."

RECENT THEOLOGICAL CHANGES OF VIEW IN ENGLAND.

THERE can be no question, thinks Dean Farrar, that great changes have taken place in the religious views of thinking men in England during the past century. Among the most notable of these, he points out the change in regard to the conception of God. "We now know something of the immeasurable, inconceivable vastness of God's universe," he remarks, and consequently "we can no longer rest in schemes and systems which professed to speak of God 'as tho He were a man in the next room.'" Another change, closely associated with this, has been in the view of the atonement. Upon this subject Dean Farrar's expressions are strong. He says of present-day Englishmen (in *The Independent*):

"They do not believe—and they rightly do not believe—in the hideous travesties of the doctrine which have been intruded upon mankind by an ignorant and systematizing theology, based on the distortion and the misinterpretation of isolated metaphors, or the extravagant forcing of emotional language to impossible logical conclusions. They repudiate, and rightly repudiate, the blasphemy of representing God the Father as all-wrathful and inexorable justice, and God the Son as all-loving mercy. They accept no violent disintegration of the persons of the blessed Trinity in the work of man's salvation. They toss aside the age-long absurdity which represented God as paying to the devil (!) the ransom of Christ's death. They no less reject the forensic theory by which St. Anselm replaced the old error—a theory which dwelt on the 'exact equivalent' of 'vicarious substitutions,' and which foisted into Scripture a mass of colossal or self-contradictory inferences, elaborated into a 'philosophy of the plan of salvation,' which relied exclusively on passing illustrations, and resembled a pyramid built upon its apex."

Dr. Farrar, as author of the celebrated plea for universalism entitled "Eternal Hope," naturally regards the great recent changes in popular eschatology as among the most important evidences of religious evolution. He says:

"Strange that Christians could really believe—on the strength of a grossly misrepresented metaphor which there is no more excuse for taking literally than there would be for taking literally the metaphor of 'Abraham's bosom'—that a God of Love could be happy while the creatures of His hands were writhing hopelessly and forever in unutterable material torments! Yet that they could maintain such conceptions is sufficiently proved by Dante's 'Inferno,' as much as by endless hymns and religious manuals. There has been a decided and a blessed change of view as to these cruel imaginings. When my 'Eternal Hope' was published, I lived for weeks and months amid a hail-storm of anathemas. Now the majority of thinking and educated Christians hold the view which I there maintained—that sin indeed is always punishment, but that there is no proof that repentance and pardon will not be always possible, and that we may trust in the mercy of God 'for ever and ever'—or, as it is, literally, in the original, 'for ever and beyond.' We have learned—or, at any rate, all thinking and educated men have learned—that 'everlasting' (ἀΐδιος), which occurs but twice in the New Testament, is not a synonym of 'eternal' (αἰώνιος), but the direct antithesis of it; the former being the unrealizable conception of endless time, and the latter referring to a state from which our imperfect human conception of time is absolutely excluded."

Finally, Dean Farrar thinks a great and radical change is to be observed in what he calls "the old superstition" of "verbal inspiration." Concerning the Bible he says:

"We know that *all* its incidental utterances are not final or infallible; we know that some of its books are composite in structure, and that some were written in times much later than the authors whose names they bear; we know that the Old Testament—as in the books of Daniel and Jonah, and in the sublime story of the Fall—admits (as our Lord's parables also consecrated) the use of Haggadah, or 'moral allegory'; we know that the divine enlightenment, which we call 'inspiration,' did not exclude the human element in the imperfect medium by which it was communicated, and that in unimportant and minor matters it left the possibility of error; we know, above all, that Scripture is the true sense of scripture, as St. Augustine says; that Scripture is, and only is, what scripture means; that it must be interpreted as a whole; and that the totality of its teaching must not be perverted by insistence on the interpretation which we, for party and for other purposes, may choose to distort out of its isolated and incidental phrases. Our reverence for Holy Scripture has not been diminished, but has been indefinitely increased, by the study and the criticism and the progressive enlightenment which have led us to a truer estimate of its place and meaning in the dealings of God with men."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN ancient Egypt there was no marriage ceremony, so far as archeologists have been able to discover, but there was a contract which secured to the wife certain rights, one of which was that of complete control over her husband, who promised to yield her implicit obedience. Women, both married and unmarried, according to *Biblia*, participated with the men in all the pleasures of social intercourse. They took part in the public festivals, shared in banquets, drove out in their chariots, and made pleasure excursions on the Nile.

THE membership of the Baptists in Brooklyn has steadily decreased during the past few years, according to figures published in the *Eagle* Almanac. In 1897 there were 18,187 church-members, in 1898 there were 18,098, in 1899 there were 17,430, and this year there are 17,418. Upon this tendency the Brooklyn *Eagle* (October 21) remarks: "While the percentage of increase by baptism is less than the percentage of increase of population, the total membership fails to increase because the old members die, or move away, or abandon all church connection. The record is not one of growth. It can not be satisfactory to those who believe in the Baptist church or in the mission of Christianity. There must be some reason for it, as well as for the similar records of the other churches in this borough."

DR. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE, overseer of the "Christian Catholic Church in Zion," is having almost as much trouble from English hoodlums in London as his elders recently had from the American variety of the species in an Ohio town. *The Christian Commonwealth* (Bapt., London) remarks: "We have heard Dr. Dowie. We have also seen once again how disgracefully some Englishmen can act. We do not hold with Dr. Dowie, but he has a right to free speech and the use of a London hall while he pays for it. Were it not for the attention he has received from the press and a lot of hoodlums, Dr. Dowie would never have been heard of. He impressed us, so far as his teaching goes, as a man who is a medley of buncombe, brag, ignorance, and real piety. But there are a great many men in the churches who have all these qualities and yet are left in peace."

THE present status of the Roman Catholic Church in China is thus summarized by the *Katholische Mission* (Freiburg, October), as quoted by the London *Tablet*: "There are 39 vicariates apostolic among some 454,000,000 of heathen. The number of Catholics is 762,758, excluding the catechumens, of whom the Jesuits have 49,875, the Franciscans 13,162, the Dominicans 30,000 (figures for other societies not given). The clergy comprises 942 European and 445 native priests. There are, besides, 90 European and 20 native lay brothers and teaching brothers, 3,709 native catechists and schoolteachers, 339 European and 720 native sisters, besides at least 2,396 women consecrated to God, tho living in the different missions, like the virgins of the early Christian Church. Of churches and chapels there are 4,348, of elementary schools 4,054 with 65,990 pupils; also numerous agricultural and trade-schools with 2,263 pupils; 239 orphanages with 26,835 orphans; 47 seminaries with 869 students; 47 colleges and boys' high schools. Other departments of Christian charity are represented by 395 hospitals and dispensaries, a great number of homes and asylums for the aged poor, for lepers, etc. Finally, 7 printing-presses. These brief statistics give some idea of the Catholic interests at stake in China."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

THE recent agreement formed between Great Britain and Germany includes, as our readers will remember, maintenance of the open door in China, and of the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire. If other powers assail that integrity, Germany and Great Britain, the agreement provides, in language of studied indefiniteness, will come to a preliminary understanding regarding the line of conduct best suited to safeguard their interests. Finally, the other powers are invited to accept the same principles.

Here and there this "exchange of notes," as the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* calls it, was made to appear as an Anglo-German alliance to hasty readers of newspaper head-lines. The London *Times* declares that such an alliance, pointed, as it was supposed to be, against Russia, is out of the question so far as Germany is concerned. "Nobody in this country [England] who is acquainted with the history and the necessities of the two 'Northern powers,'" it says, "can be tempted to suppose that the Government of the Emperor William could for a moment contemplate any step of the kind." The London *Standard* thinks that Germany is chiefly anxious to safeguard her Chinese trade. It says:

"She is looking to China, and especially to the fertile, populous, civilized central provinces, for an outlet to absorb the results of her recent access of industrial and financial energy. Englishmen are not unconscious of the formidable character of this rivalry. But it is not our policy to meet it by excluding our competitors. A fair field and equal opportunities for all civilized peoples in China are what we claim. We must leave our merchants and manufacturers to do the rest."

Some British papers think that Great Britain by this arrangement gives up certain rights in the Yang-tse valley. The Manchester *Guardian* points out that the mere assertion that England must be predominant there has been of little intrinsic value. It adds, however:

"If a man can be said to let go of what has never been in his hands, Lord Salisbury has let the Yang-tse go. Germany, on the other hand, has let nothing go. She retains her exclusive rights in Shangtung, and indeed the whole object of the agreement, as stated in the preamble, is to maintain rights under existing treaties. From the Jingo point of view there is something to lament. Germany has let nothing go and Lord Salisbury has let something go."

The Spectator sees in the agreement a sort of protection for the peace of Europe. It says:

"There can be no coalition against this country while Great Britain and Germany are allied. Even the imagination of French Nationalists, who just now are feeding themselves with dreams, would shrink from the idea of risking an 'adventure' in the face of that huge mass of power. True, the agreement is only for China, but allies can not stand by each other in one quarter of the world and threaten each other in another quarter, and the mere fact, therefore, that Germany and Great Britain have combined to do a specified and very big thing solidifies all political speculation, and in Europe, at least, is the weightiest of all possible guarantees for peace."

The Saturday Review says:

"We heartily wish that the agreement did mean more, and that we could read into it something like an intention on the part of the German Government to conclude an alliance in the far East with Great Britain. . . . The Kaiser is not an ordinary statesman: he takes long views and he is remarkably free from common prejudices. But the Kaiser is not the German nation, nor even the German ministry. The German ministers are very ordinary persons, and they dislike England almost as much as the bulk of the German people do. . . . The German masses apparently hate us as cordially as do the French masses and the Russian 'classes.' Mr. Chamberlain says that he does not care about this unpopularity abroad; but we do care, and we hope and believe that it will pass away."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, in a semi-official article, points out that Germany does not pledge herself to interfere where other powers have already acquired rights. The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* sees nothing anti-Russian in the agreement as Russia herself has agitated for the open door. The *Schlesische Zeitung* thinks the agreement is intended as a hint to Russia to declare herself. These are ministerial organs, and they all state explicitly that no secret stipulations are connected with the agreement. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* is pleased to find that Germany, by this agreement, escapes the danger of isolation. But the great majority of German papers are not at all pleased with anything savoring of an alliance with Great Britain. "Experience shows that when you are dealing with England, you must be continually on the watch, or you will surely be cheated," says the *Reichsbote*. The *Braunschweiger Landes-Zeitung* says:

"The announcement of an understanding between England and Germany, the object of which is the maintenance of the *status quo* in China, is a great and certainly far from pleasant surprise for the political world; and like the charge of the chancellor has called forth very mixed feelings in Germany, while it has not been greeted with much joy abroad. We will not rush into judgment rashly, as we do not know the particulars of the latest diplomatic victory of Graf von Bülow. We will postpone our final judgment until we know more. At this moment we will do no more than give expression to the opinion which is general among all thoughtful people.

"For England and Germany to have entered into a closer political alliance must surely be the result of particular causes and developments, for without due and sufficient cause the German Government would scarcely enter into an arrangement which is not only far from popular in Germany, but which will also find a disagreeable echo abroad. What we have to expect from an alliance with England Prince Bismarck often made clear to the German nation. During his régime the idea was broached that there should be a *rapprochement* with England, but this the Prince always resisted, being of the firm conviction that in any such alliance England would always be the profiting and Germany the losing member."

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung*, *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, *Rheinisch-Westfäliche*, papers of various political shades, as well as such stanch supporters of the "Bismarck policy" as the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, object to an *entente* which may possibly confer obligations upon Germany. This anti-English feeling is well recognized outside of Germany. "It seems that the hated company of England has been fairly forced upon the Germans," says the Amsterdam *Niews van den Dag*. The *Independance Belge* expresses itself in the main as follows:

Great Britain has tried to obtain the assistance of the United States, of Japan, and now of the Triple Alliance against Russia. She is too weak to act independently; she would now be satisfied if she could keep others from obtaining advantages. On the other hand, Germany has been much disappointed. The death of her ambassador and the appointment of v. Waldersee did not confer the hoped-for advantages upon her, while her military exertions are eating up her surplus. Hence the Emperor has changed his tactics, and lonely, enfeebled, powerless England has taken hold of the chance to come forth from her isolation and make herself heard in the general councils.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* believes that the agreement may eventually lead to an extension of the triple alliance into a quadruple alliance. The *Neue Freie Presse* hopes it will at least assist in the settlement of the Chinese trouble. The *Deutsche Zeitung* warns Germany that England will know how to close in practise the "open door" for which she agitates in theory. The Russian papers, tho they do not seem to fear that Germany will assume a very decided anti-Russian attitude, warn her that

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she has chosen the most unreliable of partners. The *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) says:

"Theory and practise are very different things when dealing with England. The English will put locks on the 'open door' of which they only have the secret. To assist her trade, Germany should have put herself in communication with Russia and France. . . . Graf v. Bülow has made a mistake, and he will rue it as every one must rue it who enters into negotiations with Great Britain. Evidently the lessons of history are forgotten, and the Anglophile party against which Bismarck fought so strenuously has been victorious. We fear Germany must make good the mistake for her own sake. It is better to be at war with England than to be her ally."

The French papers generally regard the agreement as anti-Russian, and therefore rather to the advantage of Great Britain than of Germany. "The very exuberance of the English, who regard the agreement as a great achievement on the part of Salisbury, shows this," says the *Journal des Débats*.

The American correspondent of the London *Times* thus sketches American views:

"The Anglo-German agreement has taken America, like the rest of the world, by surprise. The surprise is not altogether agreeable. Americans have lately been told by the American press that the United States has taken the lead in Chinese affairs. If that were ever true, they now see that it is true no longer. They have no practical part in the present agreement. They hasten, therefore, to point out that England and Germany, in joining hands to keep the 'open door' and prevent the partition of China, are following the American lead. They emphasize less strongly the fact that the two chief European powers now combine to enforce a doctrine which, so far as partition is concerned, the United States only preached, while, with reference to the 'open door,' securing what Europe regards as doubtful diplomatic sanction. Accordingly, the official who in Mr. Hay's absence speaks for the State Department unofficially describes the new compact as only a reaffirmation of principles. He thinks, however, that the United States will promptly accept and adhere to the Anglo-German agreement."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF FRANCE.

THE French republic is now thirty years old, and tho there have been many rumors of its impending overthrow, it seems to be more firmly established than ever. It has, moreover, been remarked that the republican form of government now rests more and more upon democratic habits than upon mere republican theories. A writer in the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), in treating the subject, points out that France is becoming Americanized, a fact which he does not seem to regard as an unmixed advantage. We summarize as follows:

The claim of the French that they lead in art and industry, in science and invention, may or may not be admitted to follow from the success of the Exhibition; but it is certain that that success must reveal democracy in a favorable light. A simple unostentatious man of thoroughly republican convictions has done the honors with great tact, and Loubet has been helped to preserve order by a radical ministry with a touch of Socialism. Visitors to this Exhibition noticed the ever-increased influence of democracy in Parisian society, with a certain roughening of manners and habits. A nation can not live thirty years under the influence of universal suffrage without being affected by it. Napoleon III. found it easy to gather a court around him, for not only was a numerous aristocracy still extant, but the *nouveau riche* was anxious to identify himself with it. It was this society which so long ruled Europe in culture and taste, despite France's political defeats. This society could withstand the storms of revolutions. But modern French democracy is not based upon a revolution; on the contrary, it introduced itself by crushing the Jacobinism of the Commune. It is popular. Underneath the kaleidoscopic unrest created by enemies of the republic, democracy solidified. The French have changed from an aristocratic into a democratic people. *Liberté* and *Egalité* have become more than mere names. In Merimée's letters to Panizzi, in de Tocqueville's political observations, the fear is often expressed that American habits would sooner or later influence European society. In France that influence has grown stronger year by year. The withdrawal of the classes possessing literary education from politics shows this. As in the United States, politics are left in France to toadies, place-hunters, and the mass of "voting cattle."

And now the army is being rendered democratic. The cadets of St. Maixent, where non-commissioned officers are educated to become officers, will in future not be neglected in favor of the gentlemen from St. Cyr. Formerly officers who wished to marry had to show that either themselves or their brides possessed a fortune sufficient to enable them to fulfil their social duties. This will bring the army nearer the democratic ideal. But it may also cause the upper classes to withdraw from military service as they have withdrawn from politics. The Clericals, the Nationalists, the Royalists, and Bonapartists are not strong enough to stem the democratic tide. Intellectual mediocrity assists the democratization of French society, which is dropping more and more to the American standard.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUSTRIA'S TROUBLES.

THE German Radical Party in Austria demands independent representation for the provinces which formerly belonged to the German federation, and there is no doubt that the next Reichsrath will witness a renewal of the battle of the nationalities in Austria. The *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten* says:

"The German parties in Austria, who, during the struggles of the last session of Parliament, united on the common ground of German interests, have found their strength and position improved. The leaders of the various sections of the German party—the German People's Party, the German Progressive Party, the Conservative German Party, and the Christian Socialists—have held a conference, and with gratifying unanimity have resolved henceforth to sink all minor differences and to work together for one common object—the maintenance and development of German interests."

It remains to be seen whether the German minority can continue to hold a predominant position over a Slav majority which, tho somewhat backward from causes over which they had little control, can not be said to stand in a position of intellectual inferiority. *The Speaker* (London) says:

"The Germans are fighting for the last remnants of an ascendancy which some curious blight of ineffectiveness and lassitude has caused them to lose. The Czechs feel within them the vigor of a young and pushing race which can point within the last hundred years to a most striking development in industry and politics, music and literature. The bitterness of the struggle between them has led both nationalities into the awkward habit of looking across the border for help. The Germans turn to Berlin whenever a fresh concession is granted to the Czechs, and vow that, sooner than stay and be swamped, they would exchange the Hapsburgs for the Hohenzollerns; while the Czechs retaliate by appeals to the sympathy and assistance of their Russian brethren."

The Government is in a very difficult position. If the parties begin to quarrel in the new Parliament as in the old, no legislative work can be done; yet almost any combination is likely to result in a continuance of obstruction. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) expresses itself in the main as follows:

The Government will endeavor to obtain a satisfactory regulation of the language question; but the matter must be placed in the hands of a committee, so that the Reichsrath finds time to discuss the budget and other important financial and economical matters. This naturally leads to the question of a majority. If the old Slav and Clerical majority is restored, the German Progressives are at once put on the defensive. But if the Germans combine, the Czechs will be equally restive.

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The situation is not improved by the attitude of the Vatican. Austria-Hungary has always been a Roman Catholic stronghold; but the evident intention of the church to support the more manageable Slavs against the progressive Germans and Magyars causes large numbers to turn against the church. It has aroused exceptional dissatisfaction that the Pope received the Croatian bishops Stadler and Strassmayer, both open advocates of Croatian independence, with "demonstrative friendliness." The Berlin *Post* remarks to this:

"Austria-Hungary is probably the only country in Europe where the Catholic Church still holds a privileged position, and we are accustomed to find her abusing it. Yet it seems strange that the politicians of the Vatican should prevail upon the Pope to demonstrate against the Hungarian state and the Emperor of Austria, who is also Apostolic King of Hungary. It is all the more strange if we remember that Rome had been warned from Vienna."

Some Russian papers assert that the church really cares little for nationalities, but is not pleased with strong governments. The same church which agitates among the Poles against the Russian Slavs, it is charged, assists the Hungarian Slavs against the Magyars. It is rumored that Austria will replace Count Revertena, the present Austrian ambassador at the Vatican, who is very much influenced by the church, with a stronger man.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE WAR PICTURES.

IN Europe and America the impression prevails that the Chinese came off "second best" in their encounters with the European troops. But the Chinese know better. They are evidently under the impression that any fact may be denied out of existence, and it is especially the Chinese cartoonist whose services are employed to "save face" by informing the unthinking masses that China's troops were universally successful. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) gives some descriptions of the prints which are circulated among the people. We quote as follows:

TUNG-FU-SIANG EXECUTES THE "FOREIGN DEVILS" WHO REBELLED AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

"There is the supposed recapture of Tien-Tsin by General Tung-fuh-Siang. A mine explodes with tremendous force, and the severed limbs of the unfortunate 'foreign devils' are decorating the air. The road to the sea is full of flying Europeans, who are mercilessly slaughtered by the Chinese, and who are cut off from the water. Some Europeans have reached the boats, but the Chinese swim after them and kill them.

"The best is, however, a naval battle. A number of torpedoes, looking suspiciously like bedbugs, are drifting toward the battle-ships. One exceptionally brave Chinaman swims off to the fleet, attacking an ironclad with a huge knife. Near by a battle-ship is blown up. Unfortunately the Chinese show little mercy to the prisoners even in these pictures. These unfortunates are brought before the doughty Tung-fuh-Siang in chains, and after a short trial they are despatched. Such prints are by no means rare; they are circulated among the common people by thousands, and the truth is thus, for a time at least, hidden from the masses, who not only believe that the most brilliant deeds have been performed, but that the hated 'foreign devils' have been annihilated when they came into contact with the Chinese braves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TUNG-FU-SIANG RECAPTURES TIENTSIN.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

MR. RICHARD BAGOT, an English Roman Catholic whose opinions upon church matters we have frequently quoted, believes that the only way in which the present ills in Italy may be removed is by a peace between the Government and the Vatican, which, he says, can come only through the elimination of what he calls the evils of "Curialism." Mr. Bagot's view of the relations of the house of Savoy to the church differs widely from that of the clerical Roman Catholic writers whom we recently quoted (THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 22). He does not accept the notion that the Pope is a "prisoner" in the Vatican. Upon this point he says (in *The National Review*, October):

"An individual who is guaranteed the position and privileges appertaining to a monarch; who is free to send and receive ambassadors to and from foreign powers; who is able to celebrate his frequent jubilees without interference from—nay, with the cordial and respectful assistance of the authorities and inhabitants of the Italian capital; who, were he to issue forth from the Vatican into the Roman streets at any moment, would be accorded the honors due to a crowned head—this individual can not reasonably be designated as other than a free and independent sovereign. And this sovereign does more than reign; he governs. It is his government, and not the Catholic Church in Italy, which is the opponent of the Italian state; and it is the Roman Curia, and not the Roman Church, which the large majority of Italians regard as an enemy in their midst, ever plotting to destroy their hard-won existence as a nation. We should never forget that Italy is a Catholic country, and Catholic she

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will remain, notwithstanding the ill-judged and abortive attempts on the part of certain Protestant bodies to win her people to Protestantism. The Roman Church is the residuary legatee of the Roman empire, and the Roman Catholic religion in Italy is the Christianized form of the paganism of old Rome with its infusion of Græco-Egyptian mysticism. The indomitable spirit of conquest inherent in the Roman Cæsar has its counterpart in the Roman Pontiff of to-day. The desire to subjugate the territories of men has but given place to the determination to subjugate their minds; and in the pursuit of power both empire and church have contributed to their own corruption and decay."

There is no government in Europe, thinks Mr. Bagot, that is confronted with so intricate a social problem as that of Italy: "The maintenance and safeguarding of an institution the governing body of which is professedly inimical to the state would appear at first sight to be but doubtful policy," and yet, says the writer, this is the clear duty of the civil power unless the forces opposed to all government sweep away all vestiges of law in Italy. The average Italian of the lower classes, he says, is strikingly destitute of any sense of responsibility, and "shifts to the shoulders of the saints and the local Madonna the responsibility which his prototype in Northern lands would tacitly recognize as belonging to himself alone, and for which he would consider himself as answerable, not to priests and imaginary celestial powers, but to his Maker only":

"In Southern Italy, on the other hand, agricultural and commercial undertakings are frequently left to the management of the village deity—for such the particular saint or Madonna of the district practically is—and individual action is considered to be superfluous, if not impious. If the undertaking succeeds, money and gifts are lavished upon the propitious deity. If it fails, it occasionally happens that the effigy of the saint or the Madonna is cursed and reviled, and sometimes even subjected to punishment and disgrace by being hurled into the sea, or kicked into a well. It can hardly be wondered at if, with such traditions as these, there should be a large element among the lower orders of the Italian people to whom the sense of personal responsibility and the power of self-restraint resulting from it are things unknown."

Yet Mr. Bagot believes that the Roman Catholic Church—freed from "Curialism"—is the only church that the Italian people will ever accept, and that its restraining influence is necessary for the peace and welfare of the nation. "It is this, he says, "the spiritual Catholicism of the church, not the political Catholicism of the Curia, which, in the course of the last few years, the moderate and thinking men of all parties and classes recognize as necessary to the well-being of Italy." Nevertheless, Mr. Bagot accuses the Curia of deliberately encouraging political and social disorder in Italy with the view of ultimately regaining the temporal power of the Papacy after the reign of anarchy which would ensue. When this anarchy has beeh inaugurated, he says, "the Vatican, in the name of Christ and of civilization, will appeal to the foreign powers to step in and rescue Italy from the revolution and bloodshed which the diplomacy of the Curia has worked its hardest to bring about." Altho there is "no sovereign house in Europe more devotedly attached to the Catholic religion than the house of Savoy," yet the Curia, he asserts, only reluctantly allowed religious rites to be said over the dead Humbert, and the ultramontane element in the Vatican soon drew back, alarmed lest a lasting peace between the royal family and church should result. The permission already granted to use Margherita's prayer for her dead husband was revoked. "The heartless insult flung at this noble and generous-minded lady across the bleeding corpse of her murdered husband has evoked an outburst of indignation in every civilized country."

Still, Mr. Bagot believes that the state, if it is to continue to exist, must not "encourage anti-Catholicism for the sake of avenging itself on the Curia":

"The imperative necessity for reconciliation with the church becomes every day more apparent. The lower clergy must be made to feel that the state, and not the Roman Curia, is the true champion of the Roman Church in Italy. Anti-clericalism must be limited to its legitimate scope of anti-Vaticanism. The Catholic religion must be upheld in the national schools and educational establishments, and not ignored, or condemned as anti-patriotic, by professors who are consciously or unconsciously playing into the hands of the great enemy of their country by robbing the youth of Italy of their faith.

"The task before King Victor Emmanuel III. is assuredly one of the most difficult that ever confronted a monarch, but there is steadily growing in Italy the power of distinguishing between the Roman Church and the political cabal of courtiers and financiers which for years has succeeded in paralyzing her legitimate action. The king himself has, in the course of the last few days, given a proof of his determination not to encourage anti-clerical agitation in his dominions by refusing to listen to the counsels of those who hoped that he would come to Rome for the celebration of the anniversary of the transformation of the Papal city into the capital of Italy. No more dignified rejoinder to the outrage recently leveled by the Vatican at the house of Savoy could have been made by its present representative.

"By the church, also, the evils of Curialism are becoming daily more recognized, and recent events have assuredly brought them into greater prominence. The widespread dissatisfaction with the Curia which the Mivart episode demonstrated as existing in Roman Catholic Christendom has made its echo heard even within the walls of the Vatican, and signs are not wanting that the growth of Vaticanism may in the near future be considerably modified. Is it unreasonable to hope that the next conclave may be guided in its choice of a successor to Leo XIII. by a purer and more beneficent spirit than the traditional 'Holy Ghost' of Curialism"?

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Literary Digest and Its Critics.

WE are still the recipients of occasional letters protesting against the "bias" shown in our columns against this or that party, church, or cause. Such criticisms are, of course, inevitable in the case of a journal conducted as THE LITERARY DIGEST is conducted. Most of the criticism that comes to us (surprisingly small in amount) is due to the persistent notion that whatever is printed in our columns must be approved by us and is printed for that reason, and as a result we are continually held responsible for the most contradictory views. For instance, here is a letter from St. Coletta's Convent, Jefferson, Wis., in which the writer takes us to task for our supposed hostility to the Roman Catholic Church. He writes:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

As my subscription to THE DIGEST expires in the near future, I inform you that I will not renew it. *The manner in which you allow your religious department of* THE DIGEST *to be run by a bigoted ignoramus* (on Catholic subjects) induces me to do so.

My idea concerning your paper was, that you value truth higher than sensational and false articles of news. The least that can be expected from THE DIGEST is: "ut veritas in omnibus appareat."

Whenever you will adopt a fairer course I will become a subscriber once more.

TO balance things up, we find the following from a Presbyterian paper, published in New Orleans:

"THE LITERARY DIGEST is truckling to Rome, possibly with a view of increasing its subscription, or more probably because its editor is a Romanist in disguise. As 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' it is well that our people should know who, in our own camp, are aiding and abetting the enemy."

THE South African war is another subject on which we have shown the "cloven hoof." A letter from a preacher in Fort Wayne, Ind., writes:

"Gentlemen: Referring to your recent offer of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which is very tempting, I can not accept the same on account of the following reason: you favored Great Britain on its gold-greed war on the poor Boers of South Africa. If you will, for the sake of disposing of your products in England, favor such an unjust war as the Boer war is, you need never send me any more of your offers."

AND from Ontario we get a letter showing equally profound dissatisfaction for a directly opposite reason:

"My reason for refusing to continue my subscription for your paper is the biased and prejudiced manner in which your selections were made of articles on the South African war. You have shown your pro-Boer feeling to such an extent that I trust that all British *subjects*, who were subscribers to your LITERARY DIGEST and your other publications, will cease to have anything further to do with them. I for one will certainly have no more to do with any of your works."

The great fascination of editorial work is that one never knows just what is coming next.

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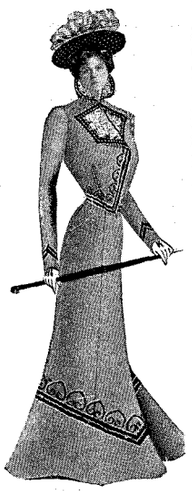

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Vice and Acting Consul-General Hanauer, at Frankfort, September 6, 1900, says:

In musical instruments, such as accordions, violins, guitars, zithers, trumpets, clarinets, etc. (not including pianos and organs or orchestrions), the exports from Germany to foreign countries during the first six months of this year amounted to 6,838,000 marks (about $1,750,000) in value, and exceeded those shipped aboard in the same period of 1899 by 12.7 per cent. Of these, England took 16 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 5.9 per cent; Russia, 5.7 per cent.; France, 5.2 per cent.; Australia, 3.3 per cent; Argentina, 2.2 per cent.; Brazil, 1.9 per cent., etc.

Under date of September 4, Mr. Hanauer report:

A German technical paper says that an attempt is being made to inundate the German market with American pianos, as has been done with melodeons, organs, and bicycles. A prominent maker of pianos who was at the Chicago exhibition predicted this result six years ago. The paper adds that the new German customs tariff should guard against this danger.

Consul McCook writes from Dawson City July 16, 1900:

Dawson appears to be starting in on a new era of prosperity. Warehouses and wharves are being built; a new steamship company, with three good vessels, started to do business this month; a new post-office is in course of erection, and estimates are in for a new court-house and a new gold commissioner's office, as well as for an executive building for the commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

Three cases of smallpox have developed lately; all have been isolated, and the utmost vigilance is exercised by health officers.

The local council, in order to raise a sum of about $100,000 per annum, has had property, etc., liable to taxation in Dawson assessed as follows: Land, $1,007,330; improvements, $1,487,580; volume of business, $9,392,800; incomes, $1,448,100; total, $13,435,810. *Mining machinery keeps coming in* large quantities; working by machinery pays well to any who have the money to invest.

The Tanana mining district of Alaska is coming more and more into prominence; the country is rich, but difficult of access. Mosquitoes are said to be very bad on the trail; some persons who returned therefrom to Dawson were so badly marked that the medical authorities detained them, their appearance suggesting smallpox. The Tanana gold district is of immense area; I look for a stampede next winter to these fields, as in the winter one can travel so much faster and carry larger quantities of supplies over the ice and snow by dog- or horse-sleds.

Consul Marshal Halstead writes from Birmingham, August 10, 1900:

Under the caption "An anecdote and a moral," *Sells's Commercial Intelligence* condenses in the following shape a London *Daily Chronicle* funny story "showing how a firm of British merchants were beaten by foreigners in consequence of supplying a superior article":

"A prominent firm of London clock manufacturers recently discovered that a rival German company were doing a large trade in cheap clocks which were sent out to the west coast of South Africa. They got hold of a sample and, finding that there was a heavy profit on the sale, invested a large sum of money in making a better article, thousands of which were shipped to the same market. Sales were very slow, while the inferior German production sold freely. Finally the explanation came. Savages like noise. The clocks made by the original exporters had a particularly loud and aggressive tick. Their imitators made a better clock; but it was almost noiseless, and the savages would have none of it. The remedy was simple. The next shipload that was despatched by the English firm were of vile construction, but ticked loud enough to wake the Seven Sleepers, and the natives were delighted. Thus was virtue unrewarded, while astuteness was loaded with good things."

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PERSONALS.

A Correction.—In THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 27, the personal item, "A Tragedy of the Civil War," is told as if it had an historic basis. But this is denied by Kate Furman (Sumter, S C.), who writes us:

"No such incident as the one related has occurred in the well-known Pickens family, and the heartbroken Le Rochelle seems to have had no existence outside of this narrative. The city of Columbia was not shelled by the Northern army, and at that time had no governor's mansion. The writer of the article in *The Ladies' Home Journal* admits that her authority for the story was a newspaper clipping, and naïvely adds that she intended it to be taken as a romance, not history."

The Dramatic Art of Sarah Siddons.—There are many pleasing anecdotes which group themselves about Sarah Siddons, the classic English actress. The intensity of her interpretations often resulted in peculiar effects upon those around her. Once, after the performance of "Macbeth," writes Edward Robins in his new book "Twelve Great Actresses," shut out from the applause of the house, Mrs. Siddons sat in her dressing-room divesting herself of her stage costume:

"She repeated the line, 'Here's the smell of blood still!' There was so much of nature in her voice and look that her maid cried: 'Dear me, ma'am, how very hysterical you are to-night. I protest and vow, ma'am, it was not blood, but rose-pink and water, for I saw the property-man mix it with my own eyes.'"

Mr. Robins relates that Thomas Campbell tells of the effect of Mrs. Siddons's acting upon the man who played the part of the *Surveyor* in "Henry VIII."

After the Queen's rebuke, "You were the Duke's surveyor, and lost your office on the complaint o' the tenants," the actor rushing off the stage, a companion noticed that he was perspiring with emotion.

"'What is the matter with you?' the observant actor asked.

"'The matter,' cried the *Surveyor*. 'That woman played as if the thing were in earnest. She looked on me so through and through with her black eyes that I would not for the world meet her on the stage again!'"

Mr, Robins again writes:

"It was Young who had such a curious experience with Mrs. Siddons on the Edinburgh stage. She so electrified him, in a scene wherein the two were acting, by her representation of piercing grief, that he could not say his lines. The pause lasted long enough for the prompter to repeat Young's speech several times. Finally Siddons came up to the mute, and, placing the tips of her icy fingers on his shoulders, whispered composedly: 'Mr. Young, recollect yourself.' This cleared the situation."

This tragic power entered also into her everyday speech. Mr. Robins says:

"We all recall the story of her purchase of a piece of calico. 'Will it wash?' she inquired of the shopman in so thrilling a voice that he started back, frightened by her vehemence."

Royalties and the Weed.—The following interesting anecdotes concerning royalty, taken from the London *Westminster Gazette*, show that they, too, in some respects are like ordinary people:

"There are some interesting particulars in this

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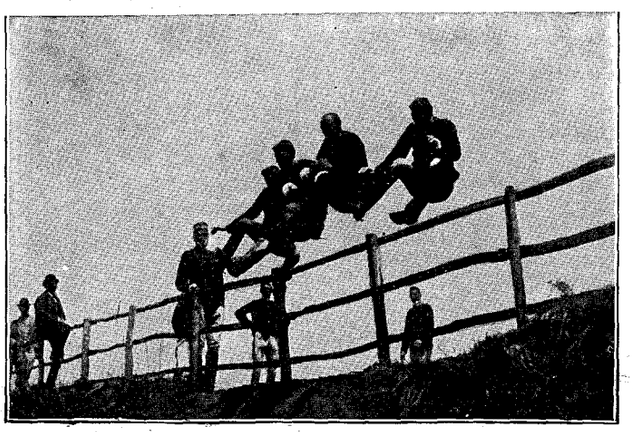

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week's *Gem* concerning royalties and smoking. The Queen of Italy, we are told, once said to the Prince of Wales: 'I can overlook many faults in a man, and make many allowances for his shortcomings. One fault, however, I can not overlook, and that is—his not smoking. When my husband the king is annoyed I give him his pipe; when he is good-tempered I give him a cigarette; when I want him to do something very particular for me I give him a cigar. With a pipe I can console him; with a cigarette I can delight him; but with a cigar I can lead him anyhow and anywhere.'

"The German Emperor confessed recently that of all his habits smoking had the greatest hold over him. 'When I am not asleep I am smoking—and when I am asleep I often dream of the 'subtle poison.' The Sultan of Turkey sent me a few months ago a present of a hundred boxes of his choice cigarettes. These are the boxes.' (His Majesty pointed toward a row of delicately 'got up' tins.) 'But the cigarettes are not in them; they have ended, like Mr. Kruger's promises, 'in smoke.''

"The Duke of York is, as everybody knows, a great cigarette-smoker. He once said to the Czar of Russia: 'A short time ago I had an idea that cigarettes were bad for me, so I determined to limit myself to five smokes a day. The first day I managed to exist on the number I had determined upon smoking. The second day I smoked all five before lunch, and felt very miserable during the rest of the day. The third day I smoked the five judiciously, but still felt a great 'wanting.' The fourth day I couldn't stand it any longer, and so smoked fifteen cigarettes to make up for my self-denial during the other days.'

"The Duke of Edinburgh, on being asked by a fair lady whether he approved of smoking, wittily answered: 'Madam, two things I shall never part with—my honor and my tobacco pouch!' The Prince of Wales has always enjoyed his smoke. 'Many years ago,' said the Prince recently to the Emperor of Austria, 'I commenced smoking. I have smoked ever since; and I expect I shall keep on smoking.'"

CURRENT POETRY.

What Said the Wind?

(*Her thought.*)

The wind is waving all the trees,
They whisper in the sun;
And ever through the sweet warm grass
The wayward shadows run.
Oh, turn you here, or turn you there,
The thought will not away—
That love comes as the wind comes,
And none may say it nay.

(*His thought.*)

The wind is scattering the leaves,
The clouds rush up the sky;
The vagrant snow-flakes find no rest,
But whirl and toss and fly.
And still thought wanders with the wind,
Returning but to say:
"Oh, love goes as the wind blows,
And none may bid it stay."

—ALDIS DUNBAR, in *Ainslee's Magazine* (November).

A Coquette.

The sky coquetted with the earth;
She made a dark cloud pout,
And burst in angry tears of rain
That blurred her blue eyes out.

And then relented, bit by bit,
Till sudden, of her grace,
Threw him a happy kiss of sun
And laughed down in his face.

—THEODOSIA GARRISON, in *Truth* (November).

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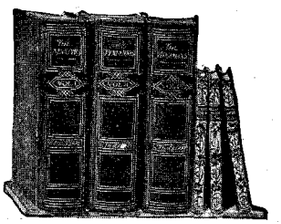

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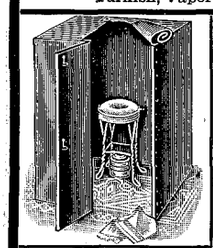

A Racine folding bath cabinet means a Turkish bath room at home. It is a strong, double-walled room rubber-coated inside and outside and fitted with a door. Loosen two braces and tip it, and it folds like a screen into a 6-inch space.

Light the heater, close the door, and in three minutes the bath is ready. The heat is maintained at 150 degrees. For a vapor bath, pour a pint of water into the vaporizer. For a medical bath, put the proper drugs into the water. We furnish thirty-five prescriptions. The baths cost but three cents each. A face steamer, with breathing tube, goes on top.

The bath opens five million pores, cleansing the skin, purifying the blood, curing rheumatism, nervousness, sleeplessness and all blood diseases. Stops a cold in a minute. Keeps mind and body up to the highest vigor.

PATENTED.—We control, by patents, the four essential features in bath cabinets, without which no cabinet can be satisfactory.

SOLD ON APPROVAL.—We sell on approval, guaranteeing that the Racine is by far the best of all bath cabinets. Return at our expense, if not entirely satisfactory, and get your money back. Prices $5 up, freight or express prepaid; heater, vaporizer and face-steaming attachment included. Not sold in stores nor by agents. All discounts go to the user. Write to-day for catalogue.

Racine Bath Cabinet Co., Box X, Racine, Wis.

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Cost for service 1-11 as much as gas, yet a pleasanter, brighter light. 100 candle power 20 hours costs 3c. Fine print read 45 feet away. No odor, no smoke, no alcohol torch, never out of order, light, portable. Every style in double and single burners from $2.75 up. Handsome designs in copper oxide, polished brass and nickel. Lighted **instantly** with one match. We have imitators—ask for the "Canton." Agents wanted. Write for catalogue C

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If your dealer does not keep them, we will mail sample alarm at special sample price of 10c. Write for circular.

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KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

Twelve Great Actors } .—Edward Robins. (G.
Twelve Great Actresses } P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.)

Cunning Murrell.—Arthur Morrison. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

A Little Tour in France.—Henry James. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3.00.)

Hannah More.—Marion Harland. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

John Knox.—Marion Harland. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

Under the Great Bear.—Kirk Munroe. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

Reasons for Faith in Christianity.—John McDowell Leavitt. (Eaton & Mains, $1 25.)

College Administration.—Charles F. Thwing. (Century Co., $2.00.)

The Salt-Box House.—Jane de Forest Shelton. (Baker & Taylor Co., $1.50.)

The Sky Pilot.—Ralph Connor. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.25.)

The Gospel of Wealth.—Andrew Carnegie. (Century Co., $2.00.)

A Century of American Diplomacy.—John W. Foster. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3.50.)

China's Only Hope.—Chang Chih Tung. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $0.75.)

The United States in the Orient.—Charles A. Conant. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

An African Treasure.—J. Maclaren Cobban. (New Amsterdam Book Co., $1.25.)

Later Love-Letters of a Musician.—Myrtle Reed. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

The Worldlings.—Leonard Merrick. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

Memoirs of the Countess Potocka.—Edited by Casimir Stryienski. (Doubleday & McClure Co., $3.50.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

November 5.—The State Department is informed by Minister Conger that the ministers in Peking are making satisfactory progress in peace negotiations.

A mixed commission of army officers go to Shan-Hai-Kwan from Peking to smooth out friction between the commanders of the allied forces there.

November 6.—The presence of eleven gunboats at Canton is causing comment in that city.

November 7.—It is reported at Shanghai that the Empress-Dowager, alarmed at the news that the allies intend to invade the province of Ho-Nan, has ordered the Southern armies to march promptly to guard the passes on the frontiers.

November 8.—Advices from Canton say the reformer Szki Nu has been sentenced to death in connection with the recent Yamen explosion.

The Russian Government is reported to have annexed land at Tientsin, the consuls of the other powers making a protest.

November 9.—The French commanders in China protest against the Italians and Germans attacking the Chinese near Pao-Ting-Fu, claiming the Chinese there are under French protection.

November 10.—The French general commanding in China reports a serious Boxer movement and fighting between the outlaws and the French.

Emperor Kwang-Su declines to accede to the demands for punishment of the Chinese General Tung-Fu-Siang.

A great typhoon rages at Hongkong, one British gunboat being sunk and several other war-ships in great danger.

November 11.—The Russians, reports say, are irritated by the strict course of the allies, particularly the Germans and the British, toward the Chinese.

SOUTH AFRICA.

November 5.—Owing to the illness, reports say, of Mr. Kruger, the Dutch cruiser *Gelderland*,

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Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the world.

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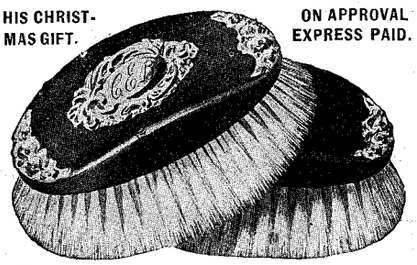

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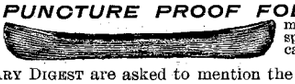

King Folding Canvas Boat Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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which is conveying the president to Europe, has been compelled to reduce speed.

November 6.—Lord Roberts reports ex-President Steyn as saying that if Mr. Kruger fails to secure intervention, the Transvaal and the Free State would be put up at auction to the highest bidder.

November 9.—Heavy fighting is reported near Bothaville, Orange River Colony, resulting in a defeat for the Boers.

General Buller arrives at Southampton.

November 10.—Lord Roberts reports further fighting in South Africa.

November 11.—Reports say that among the Boers recently killed in fighting near Belfast were General Fourie and Commandant Prinsloo.

The British troops, after four hours' fighting, reoccupy Philippolis, in the Orange River Colony.

It is said that General French will command in the Johannesburg district.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 5.—Julian Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, is charged with embezzlement in London.

November 6.—The Pope addresses to all bishops of the Catholic Church an encyclical on the Redeemer.

The French Parliament reassembles, Premier Waldeck-Rousseau outlining the measures the Government would press before the legislators.

November 7.—The comments of the continental and British press show general satisfaction with the results of the elections in the United States.

Elections to the Dominion Parliament are held throughout Canada, and result generally in favor of the present Liberal government.

November 8.—Negotiations, reports say, for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States are to be resumed.

General Azcarraga, the Spanish Premier, announces that the Carlist rising has failed completely.

November 9.—Lord Salisbury speaks at the Lord Mayor's banquet of the American elections, rejoicing that the cause which won was that of "civilization and commercial honesty."

November 11.—The birthday of King Victor Emmanuel is marked by the pardoning of many criminals in Italy.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

November 5.—W. J. Bryan makes his final campaign speeches in Nebraska.

November 6.—The result of the election is the choice of President McKinley as his own successor; the Republicans carry the congressional elections with a substantial gain.

Mr. Bryan, who was absent from Lincoln on registration days, swears in his vote.

November 8.—Mr. Bryan says that he is surprised over the results of the election and that he has no senatorial aspirations.

The electoral vote is fixed at 292 for McKinley and 155 for Bryan, giving Kentucky to the Democrats and Nebraska to the Republicans, but these two States may be contested.

November 11.—With but two counties to hear from on the face of the official returns, Dietrich (Rep.) is elected governor of Nebraska by a plurality of 675.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 5.—*Cuba:* The Cuban Constitutional Convention opens in Havana with great enthusiasm and cheering for the United States expressing also satisfaction with the course of President McKinley and General Wood.

November 6.—The population of Wyoming is 92,531, as compared with 65,705 in 1890. This is an increase of 26,826.

Voting takes place throughout the United States.

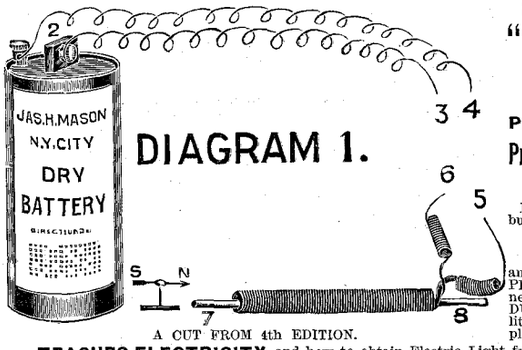
November 8.—*Porto Rico:* The Republicans elect their entire House of Delegates and the Commissioner to Congress.

November 10.—*Cuba:* The Credentials Committee of the Cuban Constitutional Convention find evidences of great frauds in the election of delegates.

Secretary Root sails for an official visit to Cuba.

November 11.—Admiral Crowninshield declares that there are not enough men in the navy to fit out vessels now afloat, and that officers are being overworked.

Coal has advanced $1.50 per ton, but a Rochester radiator will save one-half your fuel.



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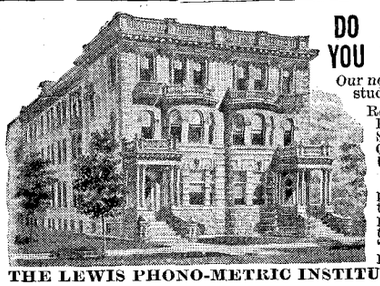

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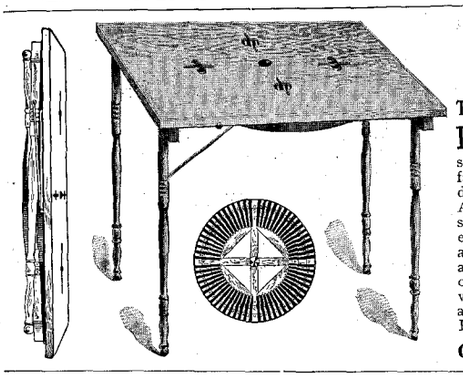

Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

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of other makes, for only

$1.00

Try it a Week. If not suited, we buy it back. Finest quality hard rubber holder, 14k. Diamond Point Gold Pen, any desired flexibility in fine, medium or stub, and the only perfect ink feed. By mail, postpaid on receipt of $1.00, (registration 8c. extra.)

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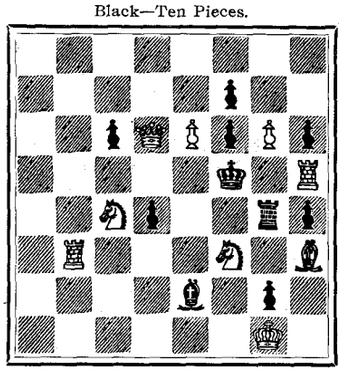
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 516.

By THE REV. J. JESPERSEN.

Black—Ten Pieces.



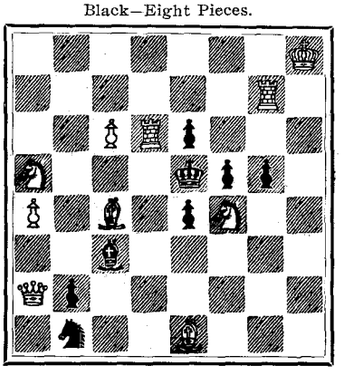
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 517.

By V. OHLSSON.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 511.

Key-move, Kt—Kt 3.

No. 512.

R—R 5	B—Kt 3 ch	R x P, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
K—Q 3	K—Q 2	
	.....	R—Q Kt 5, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	K—Q 4	
	.....	P x P *e.p.*, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	P—K 4	
.....	B—Kt 3	P x P *e.p.*, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
K—Q 4	P—K 4	
	.....	R—Q Kt 5, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	Any other	
.....	R—Q Kt 5	B—R 4, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
K x P	P—K 4	
	.....	Kt—K 8, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	Any other	
.....	P x P dis. ch	B—R 4, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
P—K 3	K x P	
	.....	B—Kt 3, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	Any other	

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University

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In addition to those reported, J. J.; C. Richardson, Philadelphia; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., got 509 and 510; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y., 508, 509 and 510: "Merope," Cincinnati, 508 and 599: G. G. Lyell, Brookhaven, Miss., 510; H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., 509.

Twenty-five States and Canada represented by this week's solvers.

Blindfold Chess.

Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, in the Chess-column of *Womanhood*, has a very interesting article telling how Pillsbury plays his wonderful games without seeing the board. Mrs. Bowles writes;

"When I said, 'Are you not going to prepare some opening for this evening's play?' He (Pillsbury) laughed, and replied: 'Blindfold play doesn't need preparation. I only have to think out, and decide beforehand, which of my systems I will adopt.' And lying dreamingly back in an armchair, he mentally made up his mind—while clowds of smoke issued from his inevitable cigar—as to his *modus operandi* for that evening. This took about five minutes to do. He then said: 'I guess I'm ready now; ask what you like.' 'First I want you to tell me how you fix the boards in your memory? and then what openings you mean to play?'

"'My first object,' said Mr. Pillsbury, 'will be to take the twelve boards I have to play tonight and mentally group them in fours, No. 1 being boards 1, 4, 7 and 10; Group II will consist of 2, 5, 8 and 11; Group III, of 3, 6, 9, 12, leaving, as you will see, a space of 3 between each number in the different groups. I shall play P—K 4 on all boards of Group I, and if the usual reply of P—K 4 be made, my second move will be K Kt—B 3. Should they continue in the usual line of this opening by playing Q Kt—B 3, my 3.., will be on 1, 4 and 10, K B to Kt 5, whereas on No. 7 I shall play B—B 4.' Here I interrupted by asking, 'Why this diversion?' 'Because,' he replied, 'I have now begun to individualize the games.' 'And do you treat each group alike?' 'Oh, no; in Group No. II I want, if possible, to get two Q's Gambits, and so for this purpose I shall play on boards 5 and 11 P—Q 4, and subdivide this group by playing P—K 4 on 2 and 8, and if possible turn these into the Vienna Opening. The third group I shall open with P—K 4 right along, and try to offer the King's Gambit on each of these boards.'

"'But what will you do if your opponents do not reply as you anticipate?' I ask. 'Oh, well, it's easy enough if, for instance,' said Mr. Pillsbury, 'three people elect to play the French Defense against me. We'll say, for example, one from each group; well, I mentally form these into a new group altogether and entirely eliminate them from the other groups.' 'But do you not find that, as play proceeds and the games begin to form themselves into intricate complications, you have greater difficulty in distinguishing them from each other?' 'Why, no; it's not in the middle or end-game that the difficulty lies, for then each has its individual characteristics and are quite as clear before me as you are at this moment. The critical stage of the game is quite in the opening moves, for one stitch dropped there would spoil the whole fabric.'"

A Sample of Pillsbury's Blindfold Play.

(One of the sixteen games played *sans voir* in Augsburg. Pillsbury won 11, lost 2, and drew 3.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	AMATEUR. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 B—R 2	P x P
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	15 P x P	Castles (K R)
3 P—B 4	P—Q 3	16 Kt—Q 4	Q—Q 2
4 Kt—B 3	P x P	17 Kt—K 4	B x R
5 P—Q 4	P—K Kt 4	18 Kt—B 6 ch	B x Kt
6 P—K R 4	B—Kt 5	19 Kt P x B	Q—Kt 5
7 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	20 Q—R 6	Kt—R sq
8 B x Kt ch	P x B	21 Kt—B 5	K R—K sq
9 P x P	Kt—K 2	22 R x B	Q—Kt 3
10 B x P	Kt—Kt 4	23 R—Q 7	Q x Q ch
11 Q—Q 2	B—Kt 2	24 Kt x Q ch	K—B sq
12 Castles (Q R)	Q—B sq	25 R x Q B P	Q R—B sq
		26 R—Q 7	Q R—Q sq
13 P—K 5	Q—B 4	27 P—K 6	Resigns.

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LIPSCHUTZ BEATS MARSHALL.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	LIPSCHUTZ. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	LIPSCHUTZ. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	29 B—Kt 3	R—Kt 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	30 Q—R 4	Kt x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	31 Q—K 4	Kt x R
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	32 Q x Kt	P—B 4
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	33 Q—Q 2	R—B sq
6 P—K 3	P—B 3	34 R x R	P x R
7 B—Q 3	Castles	35 Q—R 6 ch	Q—R 2
8 Castles	P x P	36 Q—Kt 5	R—K B sq
9 B x P	P—Kt 4	37 Q—Q 2	Q—R 6
10 B—Q 3	P—Q R 3	38 K—Kt sq	Q—R 5
11 P—K 4	B—Kt 2	39 Q—Q 6	Q—B 3
12 P—K 5	Kt—Q 4	40 Q—B 7	P—K 5
13 Kt—K 4	P—B 3	41 Q—Kt 3	R—Q sq
14 P x P	P x P	42 Q—R 3 ch	K—Kt 2
15 B—R 6	R—B 2	43 Q—K 3	P—Kt 4
16 R—B sq	B—K B sq	44 Q—Kt 3	P—B 5
17 Q—Q 2	R—B sq	45 Q—Kt 4	P—K 6
18 Kt—B 5	Kt x Kt	46 P—K R 4	P x P ch
19 P x Kt	Q R—B 2	47 K—B sq	Q—K 4
20 Kt—Q 4	B—B sq	48 Q x P ch	Q x Q
21 K R—K sq	B x B	49 P x Q	R—K 7
22 Q x B	P—K 4	50 B—K 6	K—Kt 3
23 Kt—B 5	B x Kt	51 B—Kt 8	K x P
24 B x B	R—K Kt 2	52 P—Kt 4	K—R 5
25 B—K 6 ch	K—R sq	53 P—R 4	K—Kt 6
26 R(B)—Q sq	Q—K B sq	54 B—Kt 3	P—B 6
27 K—R sq	Kt—B 5	55 Resigns.	
28 R—Q 6	Q—K 2		

Mr. Lipschutz played the defense in fine style. This game is worth keeping as an example of the way in which careful, exact play finds a reply to attacking positions.

Chess-Nuts.

In nine tourneys Lasker played 139 games, scoring 112 points, or 80.6 per cent. Tarrasch, eight tourneys, 158 games, scored 114½, or 72.5 per cent. Pillsbury, nine tournays, 171 [games, scored 117 or 68.4 per cent.

In the pending New Orleans tournament, Mr. C. O. Wilcox has thus far made the unprecedented score of thirty straight wins!

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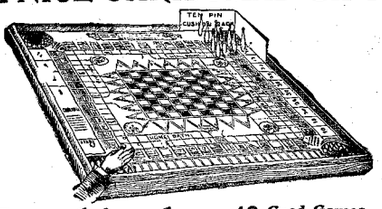

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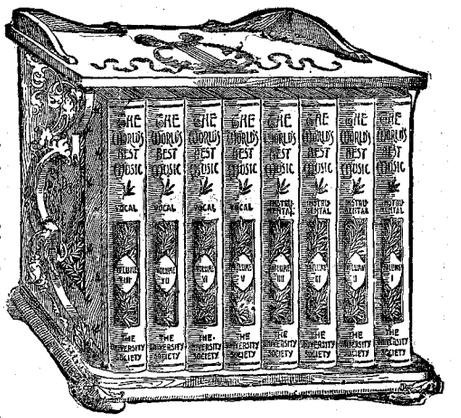

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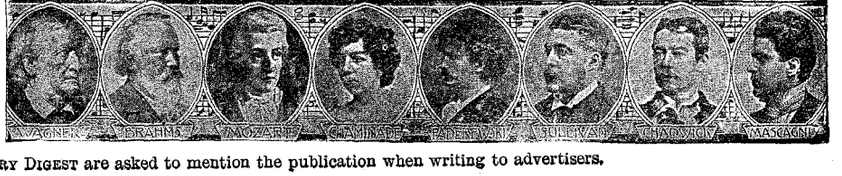

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"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and gone to drinking Postum Food Coffee, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum Food Coffee and had it made strictly according to directions.

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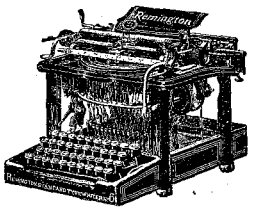

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